INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO, 73 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Slip Of Tongue Costs Government Dear!

Assembly Censures Indo-Burma Talks

GRIGG'S GROUSE AGAINST SAMUEL HOARE

Rejection Of Excise Grant Brings Double Victory

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Opposition scored tactically in the Legislative Assembly to-day and defeated the Government on two occasions. Sir James Grigg had, by a slip of the tongue, stated yesterday that the Tribunal on Indo-Burmese financial relations would complete its work in two or three days.

Opposition's Opportunity

The Opposition, catching hold of this slip, gave notice of adjournment through Mr. Mathradas Vissanji of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay.

But the Finance Member's explanation to-day, that the Tribunal would not finish till sometime in April, seemed to knock the bottom out of the urgency plea which Mr. Mathradas Vissanji tried his best to establish.

However, Pandit Pant rushed to his help and in a clear statement swayed the feelings in the House and created a special circumstance which made the President to incline to the view that the motion be discussed.

Surprise For Government.

When the debate took place in the afternoon an interesting aspect was that Indian as well as Burman members joined hands in supporting the motion, because neither India nor Burma had been made to send popular representatives. The European Group surprised the Government by remaining neutral as they wished to prove that European vested interests were not promoting separation for their sake.

Mr. B. Das was the chief spokesman on behalf of the Congress Party and made a very effective contribution based on the experience of the previous history of the case as a member of the last Assembly.

The Finance Member found a hostile House and, though he was in characteristically debating style, he agreed that the Secretary of State should not reach a conclusion till the Assembly had a chance of expressing its view on the Tribunal's recommendation. However feelings were quite strong and the intervention of Messrs. Desai and Jinnah showed that they resented Government's action.

When the vote was taken the only elected member who voted with Government was the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, so that as against 78 of the Opposition Government could muster only 36.

Earlier in the day the House, by a majority of one vote, rejected the total demand for supplementary grant under "Customs." The Congress Party wished to discuss the policy underlying the Sugar Excise Duty; but the President's ruling prevented them from doing so and, in anger, they voted against the entire demand.

Mr. Jinnah being temporarily absent, his Party divided and Mr. Nauman, the Independent Whip, worked hand in hand with the Official Whip. It seemed that the Opposition had 54 votes and Government 53. An eleventh-hour attempt made by the Whips brought two more votes, but the voting paper had already been returned to the Assembly. The Whips made the lobby teller take this way, but Dr. Rajan's vigilance detected this with the result that both the votes were cancelled and the Opposition rejected the entire demand by a majority of one.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The President communicated to the House Mr. Mathradas Vissanji's notice of adjournment motion, namely, to discuss the grave situation in regard to the financial adjustment between India and Burma as disclosed by the answer given by the Finance Member in the Assembly yesterday.

Sir James Grigg said that he had unintentionally brought this motion on his head by slightly misleading the House yesterday. When he came to the House a letter was placed in his hands from the Government of India's representative in London on the subject. He read it hastily, and on the spur of the moment stated that the tribunal would finish its labour in 2 or 3 days. The real position was that the Tribunal had finished taking evidence from official representatives of Burma and India, and was considering the material before it, and it was expected to make a report early in April. The Finance Member had given the impression that there was no time for further representation to be made. That was not accurate. There was time, though not very much, and he undertook to forward such representations.

The President asked Mr. Vissanji to show how the urgency of the issue was proved in the light of the Finance Member's statement.

SURPRISE SPRUNG ON HOUSE

Mr. Vissanji said that the Government's reply of February 21 indicated that there was to be a prolonged consideration, but now a surprise was sprung upon the House showing that there was no such time available.

Pandit Pant, supplementing Mr. Vissanji's remarks, said that originally the idea was that representatives of the Legislature would be associated with the enquiry; but on February 21, the Finance Member stated that the Secretary of State had not adhered to this proposal, because the enquiry would be prolonged and the members of the House would not be able to spare the time for it. The Opposition naturally thought that they could take an opportunity to raise the subject on the floor of the House, as a prolonged enquiry must, in the official language, mean at least several months. Even the modified statement of the Finance Member meant that the enquiry would finish in 2 weeks or so. That made the question one of urgency.

MOTION ALLOWED

The President said that in view

(Continued on page 8.)

THE POT AND THE KETTLE

The Anti-and Pro-Communal Award forces have both condemned each other as detrimental to national interests

MYSORE ATTACK ON PEOPLE'S RIGHT

Ryot Meetings Banned

SECRET CIRCULAR TO OFFICIALS

Govt. Fear Speeches May Mislead Masses

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, March 26.

The Mysore Government have taken the drastic step of preventing the holding of Rayats' meetings intended to be run on most peaceful and constitutional lines solely with the object of bringing to the notice of Government the relief measures absolutely necessary to meet the situation created by the abnormal depression and failure of seasonal rains.

Why Banned

In two places in Bangalore and Tumkur Districts meetings have been prohibited under section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulations on the ground that at such meetings speeches are likely to be made with the intention of misleading Rayats by false promises which are likely to bring the administration into contempt.

Circulars To All

Though the Government have passed no general order, I understand circulars have been issued to Revenue Authorities to prevent such meetings.

"Is it not a serious interference with the freedom of association and speech for absolutely legitimate purposes?" This is the question asked by non-officials.

INDIANS IN KENYA

Move In Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Mr. Satyamurti has given notice of an adjournment motion to be moved to-morrow to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the critical position of Indian settlers in Kenya in respect of the proposed reservation of highlands for Europeans.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

STUDENTS' STRIKE

LAHORE, March 26.

Although nearly fifty students were arrested yesterday, picketing was continued at the Jubilee Technical Institute this morning by other boys who did not allow the staff, includng the principal, to enter. Despite heavy rains the boys stuck to their positions.

The Students Union (who otherwise have nothing to do with the school) are said to have extended their sympathy to the strikers and its secretary was among those picketing the school gates this morning as also the mother of Gain Inder (leader of the strike who was arrested yesterday).

A move is being considered to declare a one-day general strike of Lahore colleges on Thursday in sympathy with the strikers. Police have not arrived so far but prominent leaders including Mrs. Lekhwati Jain M.L.C., met the picketers.

The students are said to have been assured by sympathisers of other educational institutions of practical support in continuing the picketing if all strikers in the school are arrested.—A.P.

PASSIVE DEFENCE AGAINST AIR RAIDS

French Chamber Passes Bill To Protect Citizens

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, March 25.

The French Chamber by 453 votes to 11 voted for the bill to organise the nation for "passive defence" against air raids and gas attacks.

TERRIBLE DROUGHT IN CHINA

Over Crore Of People Famine-Stricken

SHANGHAI, March 26.

Twelve million people are in the grip of famine in the uplands fringing the Yangtse, as far up the river as Hunan, in consequence of a prolonged drought last year, according to a special foreign investigator.

In Nanking itself, 10 to 20 thousand people are depending on charity for food, while many deaths have occurred near the capital among the people who are using a sort of fuller's-earth for soup.—Reuter's Special.

DEFIANCE OF INDIAN OPINION

Asaf Ali To Raise Question Of Misleading Propaganda By Govt.

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Mr. Asaf Ali has given notice that he will move the adjournment of the business of the Assembly to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, that

"(1) in spite of adverse opinion of the Assembly, the provincial legislatures and nearly all political organisations of the country, the Government have reached the misleading conclusion that 'despite disclaimers, everybody will come and work the constitution' and

"(2) inasmuch as the Government of India bill is now before the British Parliament, communication of such opinion by the Government of of India to the Secretary of State will do incaluable harm and encourage defiance of Indian opinion."—A.P.

No Half-Way House Between War & Peace

HITLER SPEAKS OUT

Complete Disarmament By All, Or Intense Armament Of Germany

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, March 26.

The Anglo-German conversations have been concluded.

Germany's conditions for making substantial concessions on armaments are said to have been put by Herr Hitler to the British statesmen after he had very fully reviewed the alleged forward state of Russian military preparations.

Soviet Effectives

Herr Hitler is reported to require the transfer of the main portion of the Soviet effectives from the western frontier to the east and the reduction of the total strength of Soviet effectives.

Naval Questions

With regard to naval questions it is believed that the "Fuehrer" pointed out that in any case German naval rearmament to any considerable level would take some years.

Joint Statement

A joint communique states that the conversations proceeded in the frankest and friendliest spirit and resulted in the complete clarification of the points under discussion.

It was established that the aim of both the countries was to secure peace in Europe through international co-operation.

BERLIN TALKS RESUMED

Lines On Which Progress Is Possible

BERLIN, Mar. 26.

Talks were resumed at the Chancellery at 10-30 hours with the same personnel as yesterday.

Sir J. Simon looked rested after a sternuous day. It is understood the whole armament question was the main topic in the morning. Sir J. Simon will ask Herr Hitler for a constructive proposal.

POSSIBILITIES FOR PROGRESS

The possibilities for progress at to-day's discussions was considered to be on the following lines:—Firstly, as regards the Eastern Pact. While Germany would not adhere to this as it stands, she may be willing to conclude a series of regional pacts similar to the Polish-German pact.

Secondly, Memel: She might make a non-aggression pact with Lithuania provided the latter adheres strictly to the Memel statute concerning German minorities.

Thirday, the League: Germany will return if the French appeals are satisfactorily settled.

Fourthly, armaments: Negotiations might be held in London on the size of the German army, navy and airforce.

TALKS WITH FOREIGN PRESS

Sir J. Simon will receive the foreign press at the conclusion of conversations, this evening. Meanwhile Capt. Eden's luggage is being packed, ready to depart to Moscow at midnight.—Reuter's Special.

HOUSE RAIDS IN DUBLIN

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 26.

Following the shooting and wounding of two police officers in Dublin on Saturday night and the offer the Army Council of the Irish Republican Army, to assist the striking tram and bus workers, the city police of Dublin to-day made a series raids on the houses and offices of prominent republicans, 70 of whom have hitherto been detained at Bridewell where exciting scenes were witnessed. The detained persons shouting and cheering while the crowd outside responded with counter-cheers.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE

Hitler Clarifies German Attitude

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, March 26.

The Simon-Hitler talks were adjourned at 13/20 hours after which the British Embassy gave a luncheon to the prominent Nazi leaders.

It is understood that this morning the conference was mainly occupied with discussions on armaments and disarmament.

HITLER'S ATTITUDE.

It is reported that the British delegates suggested that the outline of Germany's foreign policy and the constructive proposals should be embodied in a written memorandum from Herr Hitler. Elaborate precautions were taken to ensure the secrecy of the talks, but it is believed that the conversations to-day were considerably less easy than yesterday. It is possible, however, to summarise Herr Hitler's attitude towards the armaments question, namely, total disarmament if all other States disarm, intensive armament if any single power starts such.

CROWD GREETS GUESTS.

Over 1,000 people gathered in Wilhelmstrasse to watch the arrival of the guests of Sir John Simon and Sir Eric Phipps. Sir John Simon and Capt. Eden appeared noticeably more serious as they left the morning conference. Shrill cries of "Heil" accompanied by frantic waving of hands greeted the arrival of General Goering wearing a sky blue and gold-air general's uniform, while Herr Hitler was received with outbursts and cheering, which the Fuehrer acknowledged with the Nazi salute. The crowd cheered the arrival of Sir John Simon.

HITLER APPEARS WORN OUT.

Fifty people participated in the luncheon including General Von Fritsch, head of the Reichswehr. Herr Hitler appeared tired, almost worn out as he sat down to lunch in the great gilt ball-room of the Embassy. Portraits of Queen Victoria and King Edward looked down on the Nazi Ministers while taking lunch at which Lady Phipps was the only woman present.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a rich widow or virgin for an educated Vaish young man of 27 years. Very respectable family. Possesses house property. No sub-caste or caste restrictions. Dowry essential. Apply to Box No. 3936, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a match for a young educated Qadmi Agarwal Vaish girl aged 18 years. Knows music. Sister of a gazetted officer in U. P. No sub-caste restrictions. Marriage early. Apply to Box No. 3936-A. "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted at once Oil Engine Driver for Power House and Railway Fitters. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth Floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. 3939

Wanted—All classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad to register their names with P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors. 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 3932-A

Wanted For Overseas:—Competent Stenographers, Second Class Mechanical Engineers, Boilermaker, Chargemen, Mechanical Draughtsmen, Gin Fitters and Tracers. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors. 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 3932

Wanted an intelligent young man with liberal education, personality, organising capacity and aptitude for business for a post of Office Assistant in East Africa. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Salary Rs. 300-50-500. Apply, Uganda Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. (3916).

Canvasser with fifteen years' experience in all lines, India, Burma Ceylon. Apply Box No. 3927, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted One Assistant Manager for Bombay or Calcutta. One having business experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to P. O. Box No. 94, Bombay. (3928).

Wanted—Branch Secretary with head quarter at Bombay Salary Rs. 200/- Office allowance 100/- plus travelling expenses commission. Apply to the Managing Director The Perpetual and Mutual Insurance Ltd., 10, Nicholson Road, Lahore. (3842).

12. TO BE LET

To Let—Grant Road, Bara Bungla, airy blocks, rooms, moderate rent, see Bhayya at the same place. (3929).

Lonavla—To Let Small Bungalow with front verandah, two rooms, bath room, kitchen and W.C. Airy—open to west, east and north. Five minutes walk from Railway station; behind Railway Co-operative Store, opposite Post Office. Apply to G. K. Vijayakar "Vasudeo Ashram," 16th Road, Khar. 3940

12. TO BE LET

To Be Let—Airy and lighted 3 blocks of 4 rooms each, 2 on second floor and 1 on 1st floor, very near to station, Matunga, (G.I.P.), near post office, Jayraj Villa. Apply to Vithaldas Mooljl, Moolji Jetha Market, Ghadial Gally, Bombay 2. (3879).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted Secondhand Complete Flour mills and Dal-splitting machines apply with capacity quotations. Box No. 3935, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Complete Secondhand Lathe, drill machine and Tin-making machineries. Apply Box No. 3935-A "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Why Despair?—Get Sound Training and befit yourself for a brilliant billet. Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

Local Self-Government Service— Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service, conducted under joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (9810)

The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Art of money-getting, hints and helps to make fortune: Re. 1. How to make money in Share Bazar: Rs. 2-8. King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. 3930

68. PARTNERSHIPS

In Life Insurance Company Financier is willing to be partner. Please apply Box 3331 "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications will be now considered for appointment of Agents to sell Carrons Teas throughout India on commission and salary basis. Apply stating previous experience. Carrons (India), Ltd. Post Box No. 142, Madras. (3393).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Land for sale at Santa Cruz: Desirable as building site for Bungalows, on Ghodbunder Road. Less than 5 minutes from Railway Station. Govt. assessment Rs. 2-7-0 only annually. Area about 3650 sq. Yds. Apply Box No. 3937, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per. insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MODEL MILLS, NAGPUR. LTD.

LOST, MISLAID OR DESTROYED.

Two Share Certificates Nos. 36183 and 36238 in respect of two shares of the Model Mills, Nagpur, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Parbhusing s/o. Parvatsing Rajput have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. All claims in respect of these two shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the above named owner.

D. J. REGISTRAR,
Secretary.
3934

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 27th March 1935 at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 26th March, 1935.
9044.

M. S. "TAIJIN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 26th March, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 420 OF 1935.

(1) WILLIAM DOWLING, of Indore European Inhabitant and (2) COWASJI NOWROSJI TATA, also of Indore Parsi Inhabitant, on behalf of themselves and other employees of the 1st defendant company save and except the ex-employees of the 1st defendant company mentioned in suit No. 925 of 1934 of the files of this Honourable Court .....Plaintiffs.

(vs.)

(1) THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED. a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having its Registered Office at Bruce Lane, within the Fort. (2) Sir FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant at present residing at France; (3) AHMED FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bandra in the Suburban District of Bombay; (4) NOORMAHOMED SOMJI of Indore Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Indore. (5) GOVINDRAM GORDHANDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Khataralli Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay; (6) BRIJMOHAN LACHIRAM of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Marwadi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay; (7) SITARAM SHIVNANDRAIJI, of Indore Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sarafa Bazar Indore; (8) BRIJLAL RAMJIDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Marwadi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay; (9) R. C. JALL, of Indore Parsi Inhabitant residing at Mhow near Indore; (10) J. L. MITAL, M.A., LL.B. of Indore Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tukoganj Indore; (11) NAROTTAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in Dalal Street within the Fort .....Defendants.

To,

The Employees of
The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.,

PURSUANT to the order made by His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell (in Chambers) on the 15th day of March, 1935. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the employees of The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., the 1st defendant Company abovenamed that the plaintiffs have instituted the above suit against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other employees of the said Indore Malwa United Mills, Limited, the 1st defendant Company abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4 may be ordered to hand over the securities and the sum of Rupees 34,000 or such other sum as may be ascertained to be in their hands to the 1st defendant Company.

(b) That the 1st defendant Company may be ordered forthwith to realise the said securities and pay thereout to the plaintiffs and the employees represented by the plaintiffs, the sum standing in their respective credits in the Provident Fund account in the manner mentioned in para 12 of the plaint and also pay to the plaintiffs half the profits realised by the sale of the said securities as mentioned in para 12 of the plaint.

(c) That the costs of the plaintiffs may be provided for.

(d) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND please TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 31st day of May, 1935.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHER ALI.

This 23rd day of March, 1935.
MESSRS. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
9042.

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

Public Notices

GONDAL STATE

NOTICE FOR TENDER

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Asiatic Petroleum Co's Crude Oil Grade "A" from 1st May, 1935 to 31st December, 1935, will be received by the Office Superintendent, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on 15th April, 1935.

2. Forms of tender can be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany the tender without which no tender will be taken into consideration. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Crude Oil."

4. The Office Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT.
Office Superintendent,
Gondal State.
Gondal, Dated 15th March, 1935.
9815.

NOTICE

SEALED LUMP SUM TENDERS are invited for the construction of a Building at Plot No. 590, Dadar Matunga Estate for the Trustees, Sheth Bhagwandas Narottamdas Kapole Nivas. Plans and particulars can be had from the undersigned. Closing date of Tenders is 4th April, 1935. Owners do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any Tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects,
41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
9822

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT MATHERAN

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "MALDOONGA HOUSE" AT MATHERAN WITH FURNITURE THEREIN.

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th April, 1935, at 4-30 P.M. (S T) the undermentioned property at the premises at Matheran.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 4 Acres and 10 Guntha together with bungalows and outhouses standing thereon and known as "Maldoonga House" with furniture pots and pans therein situate at Matheran and bounded on the East by Government land, on the West by vacant Government land through which goes the road to the Porcupine Point, on the North by vacant Government land and beyond it by the bungalow called "Mount Pleasant" and on the South by Government ground and beyond it by the boundary of the bungalow called the "Cairn Moire" and which said premises are more particularly described and denoted as No. 44 on certain plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba held under a lease dated 4th February, 1915, from Government for the term of 99 years at a yearly rent of Rs. 85.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2069 of 1929 (Harkisondas Narandas and others vs. Meghji Jeevandas and others). Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 1st April, 1935 at 3 P.M. (S T) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Ornaments such as pearl bangles jav, collar, malla, etc gold sankdas, bangles, chains, pochi, madaria, rankhadi, mangota, etc.

The above will be on view from To-morrow. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Motor Co. of complete household furniture, Austrian and Godrej safe, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Tilting set, American Roll top table (W. H. Thorns) Corner cabinets, Figurewood and Vineered Wardrobes, Chest drawers, etc., Property of a European Gentleman and others.

ROYAL MARTYR
To
COME TO BOMBAY
CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJEE
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S
1st Historical Marathi Super
Featuring
MASTER VITHAL, SALVI, VIJAYADEVI, SHAKUNTALA
Director: MR. ALTEKAR.
Music Director: MR. MAINKAR.
From ...
COMING FRIDAY,
29th March, 1935
At
ROXY TALKIES

4th WEEK
SAGAR'S
Compelling Production
SABITADEVI
adds one more role to her Crown of Glory
IN
K. M. MUNSHI'S
"Vengeance Is Mine"
with
KUMAR, YAKUB, PADMA, ANSARI, MEHBOOB
Directed by:—
SARVOTTAM BADAMI
DAILY: 5-15, 8 and 10-45
Sat., Sun., 2-30 Matinee
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK!
Only Three Days More Now!
"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
The Glorious Entertainment
DAILY: 6-30 & 10 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY!
COLOUR—GAIETY—ROMANCE!
The merriest of monarchs and the romantic orange girl
NELL GWYN
COMEDY—SINGING—DANCING
with the dazzling
ANNA NEAGLE
Plans already open
WELLINGTON

The CARLTON
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Maurice CHEVALIER
Jeanette MACDONALD
Are still drawing crowds to see their latest and greatest hit
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
An ERNST LUBITSCH production
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
NEXT SATURDAY
WALLACE BEERY
JACKIE COOPER
in
"THE BOWERY"
Twentieth Century's Smashing Thriller

N. Y. K. LINE
PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE Tourist £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN Tourist £
COLOMBO	7-	5-	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	23	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES
Cabin & 1st dl 409 | Cabin T'st & dl 358 | 2nd dl 255 | T'st dl 208
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
Cabin DI 358 | Tourist DI 205
AROUND-THE-WORLD
BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.
1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169
2nd £118, 0 to 119; T'st £103 to 107
Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.
PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class	2nd class
Marseilles	£84,61,52	£40,37,35
London	£89,66,57	£44,41,38

Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay. Phone No. 22041: Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Simply Marvellous!!
Said all who saw this Musical Super
A MARATHI TALKIE
VEENA PICTURES
NEELA
THEIR
MAIDEN MUSICAL TALKIE
Featuring:
Mrs. Rekha Kanekar
Mrs. Mangala Ranade
DIRECTOR:
BABURAO KHANDEKAR
MUSIC DIRECTOR & PRODUCER
Prof. B. R. DEODHAR
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.
Don't Wait See it To-day
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

STABBED HIS PARTNER

Victoria Driver Gets 4 Years' R. I. For Culpable Homicide

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court Sessions sentenced Noormahomed Alliji to four years' R.I. on the jury finding him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The original charge was murder, but in view of the accused's successful plea of self-defence, the jury found him guilty of the lesser offence.

The accused who is a hack victoria driver and the deceased Allimahomed were for years conducting a tea shop in partnership. Since they separated they were not on good terms.

On November 9, 1933 at about 1 p.m. the deceased was walking along Mount Road, Mazagaon, when he was overtaken by the accused. A scuffle ensued between them in the course of which the accused stabbed the other man who died as a result of the injuries received.

The accused had been absconding for a year and was traced to Navsari.

Accused Alleged To Have Forged Figures In Savings Bank Book

How Bhimsing Shesram, is alleged to have cheated a woman under false pretenses, was narrated yesterday by the Nagpada police before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, when the police applied for a remand.

The complainant's name is not disclosed, although it was stated that she was an acquaintance of the accused.

The accused, it is alleged, approached two women in November last and told them that he had some deposit in a bank and that if he did not deposit more money, the deposit would lapse. One of the women is said to helped him.

She was also stated to have advanced money to him from time to time till the amount swelled up to Rs. 684/8 during the months of November and December last.

On the second of January the complainant grew suspicions and demand her dues.

By this time, she also learnt, that another woman named Bhagoobai had been duped, it is alleged, in similar manner to the extent of Rs. 1,600.

When both of them prevailed upon him to return their dues, the accused is said to have taken them to the G. P. O. He, then, asked them to wait outside, while he went in.

After half an hour's waiting outside the office, they were told by the accused that the bank-books were not received in the office and that they should wait for some more time.

After some time the accused is stated to have absconded and again returned on Saturday last. Again the women asked him for their dues and again he put them off for a couple of days.

On Monday, when he was again approached by the complainants, he was said to have asked him to get ready to receive their money!

Taking the complainant to the Post Office again, he gave her two saving bank account books, adding that one belonged to her and the other to Bhagoobai, from whom, however, he had taken monies from time to time by alleged false representation. Then he was stated to have told her that he would fetch Bhagoobai.

Later on the complainant found to her surprise, as it turned out from consultation with neighbours, that the figures mentioned in the books were false and were forged.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500, pending further police inquiries.

UNEMPLOYED COMMITS SUICIDE

A verdict of death due to suicidal jump from the third floor of a building at Kamatipura resulting in fracture of skull, was returned by the Coroner's Jury today on the body of Rama, an unemployed Hindu.

Evidence showed that the deceased was very much depressed due to unemployment and so jumped from the third floor of the building on Sunday last.

He died in the J. J. Hospital on Monday.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Report Details Useful Work Done To Help And Protect Investors

The sixth annual report of the Bombay Shareholders' Association shows that during the year 45 ordinary and three special meetings of the Committee were held and that in addition to these meetings 32 meetings of different sub-committees were also held.

The Report contains an interesting resume of the work done during the year. This has been divided into two sections, the first section comprises company matters and the other section comprises matters of general interest.

In the first section the Committee have set out the work done in connection with as many as 45 joint stock companies. In several cases the Committee have carried on correspondence with the companies concerned and have obtained information and explanations on points arising in their working and more particularly in regard to their annual accounts.

In some cases the Committee have called informal meetings with a view to educate the shareholders of the companies concerned in regard to matters affecting their interest, the underlying object being to prepare them for offering criticism at company meetings.

A glance through this section also reveals that the Association has been rendering useful service to the shareholders of old companies as well as to intending subscribers to the capital of new companies. In some cases, as for example, the Bombay Talkies Ltd., the Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Ltd., the Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd., the Association succeeded in bringing about important modifications either in managing agency contracts or articles of association. It is refreshing to note that in some cases as for example the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co. Ltd., the Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., the New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd. and Waterloo Publications Ltd., the Association approached the respective Registrars of Companies and brought to their notice several irregularities concerning their accounts or prospectuses.

Among the items dealt with in the second section, the Association as usual pressed upon the Government's attention the necessity of revising the Indian Companies Act and submitted important representations on the Iron and Steel Duties Bill, Provincial Reports on the working of the Indian Companies Act, Amendments Auditors' Certificate Rules, 1932 and other matters.

The annual meeting of the Association takes place on the 28th March at 5 p.m.

At a general meeting of the Rajputana Indian Christians' Association it was resolved to present an address of loyalty to the King Emperor, on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, through the Commissioner of the place.

Mr. Jung Bahadur Singh, Assistant Editor of the "Tribune", Lahore, sailed on Tuesday for special journalistic studies in the Continental and British Press.

Dr. S. N. A. Jaffri, the Asstt. Director of Public Information to the Government of India, will act for Mr. Stephens, the Director, when the latter proceeds to England on leave.

ALLEGED THEFT OF REVOLVERS

Four Suspects Remanded To Custody Pending Further Inquiries

Four persons suspected of theft of revolvers and arrested on Monday were placed before Mr. G. R.Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday.

A Webly Revolver was said to have been recovered from Aminulla Abdulla and a colt revolver from Abdulla Gaffar Sheik Ahmed accused in the case.

Two other accused, Robert David Simon and Wilford Edward Moon were alleged to have abetted in the offence.

As ammunition was to be recovered and owners of the revolvers traced, the accused were ordered to be remanded for a period of fourteen days.

SMALL-POX CASUALTIES

91 Attacks And 57 Deaths In Last Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 12th week of 1935, i.e. the week ended 23rd March were as under:—

The total mortality 597 was 73 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 26.7 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 12th week of 1934 was 546 and death rate 24.4. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 514 and death rate 22.5.

Out of the total deaths, 159 were among infants under one year of age. During the week smallpox caused 91 attacks and 57 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 532 as against 569 for the 12th week of 1934 and 485 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934).

NEW SOLICITORS

The result is announced of the Articled Clerks' (solicitors') examination held by the High Court.

Ratilal M. Dalal has passed the examination in full.

Kapilram Durlabhram Bhatt and Mohanbhai Shankarji Desai have been declared successful in Part I only.

Fali Manekshaw Pochkhanawala and Perus Adarji Mehta are successful in Part II only.

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Special Postal Seals

In connection with the raising of money for Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund special postal seals will be on sale from April 1 until May 15, at Head and sub-post-offices throughout the country. They are, of course, not intended to be a substitute for the ordinary postage stamps.

CINEMA SHOWS

The Cinema proprietors and Film distributors continue to extend their support to the Fund and the following Benefit Performances have been arranged:—On April 1 the Wellington Cinema and United Artists present "Nell Gwyn". A week later, on April 8, the Regal Cinema and Metro Goldwyn Meyer present "Sequoia". On Monday, April 29, the Pathe Cinema and Paramount present "Limehouse Blues," and on May 3 the Excelsior Cinema will show "The Old Curiosity Shop." All these shows are at 10 p.m. On April 25 the Empire Cinema and Fox Film Co. will present "Cavalcade" at aspecial Matinee at 3-30 p.m., while on Sunday, April 7, the Regal Cinema and United Artists have prepared a programme specially for children, the films provided being "Silly Symphonies" and "Mickey Mouse."

PRINCESS ST. SHOPS ABLAZE

Damage Of Rs. 50,000 Estimated

At about mid-night on Monday great consternation prevailed at Princess Street, when the outbreak of a fire was noticed in the locality. The blaze partially destroyed three chemical and drug stores and a bidi shop on the ground floor of Fidaali Gulamhussein Building.

Smoke was seen issuing from the shop of Champsi Narsi and Co., at about 10 p.m. Three engines from Byculla and other places rushed to the spot.

The blaze spread to two other adjoining shops known as the General Drug and Chemical Co. owned by Padamsi Narayandas and Vallabh Vijay Chemical Co. and also to a bidi shop.

The fire brigade took nearly two hours to extinguish the fire. The cause of the outbreak is not known. It is believed that the goods are covered by insurance.

Damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

Prosecutions For Ghee And Butter Fakes

During the week ended 23rd instant, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazgaon, at the Esplanade and Mazgaon Police courts respectively:—

Mr. Dullabhji Kanji, Vendor, at the Shop at No. 237 Kumbharwada was convicted and fined Rs. 12 by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, on 22nd instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 100.0 per cent.

Mr. Bindesari Bihari, Owner of the shop at No. 9, Khed Gully, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 or was, in default, ordered to suffer two weeks' simple imprisonment on 23-3-35, by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazgaon, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 68.6 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WARDEN INSURANCE CO., LTD. take the opportunity to

THANK YOU ALL....

Policy-holders, Agents, Friends and others for the support and encouragement with which you have put us in a position to achieve unique and brilliant results in the very First Year. The Directors and the Management of the Warden are grateful to one and all of their Patrons, but for whose confidence and active co-operation the said results would have been difficult to achieve.

WE TAKE PRIDE AND PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE FIRST YEAR BUSINESS FIGURES.

Business proposed during the period ended 31st December, 1934	Rs. 35,36,000
Business completed during the same period	Rs. 25,15,000
New Premiums Realised over	Rs. 1,00,000

And all this at a very low procuration cost, much below what is actuarially fixed in general.

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES

of these astounding results are that the average sum assured per Policy is much bigger than that of the other Indian Life Offices, and that the lapse ratio and the mortality experience is almost nil.

it's not a mere coincidence . . .

nor a stroke of fortune that the Warden has been able to show such unprecedented results. They are the outcome of a well planned Business Campaign of an able and efficient Management with its sympathetic and straightforward dealings with the Public and Agents alike, and also on account of its most liberal and highly saleable Life Policy Contracts, with their uncommon and unique privileges such as Free Medical Aid, Permanent Disability Benefits, Surgical and Nursing Fees Benefits, Double Indemnity in case of Accident, Loans to the full face value of the Policy for purchasing house properties, Special Messenger Service for prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims, etc. etc.

Keynote of Warden's Success...

is the eagerness on the part of the Management to serve honestly and zealously its Patrons and Countrymen. The Management is ever on the lookout for fresh avenues and more and more opportunities for SERVICE. It appeals to its countrymen for their patronage and demands to be called to serve. SERVICE has been and shall ever be Warden's WATCHWORD.

The WARDEN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Head Office: Richey Road. Post Box No. 85, AHMEDABAD.

Branch Office: Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SERVICE IS OUR WATCHWORD

India's Trade Balance Declines

Gold Bloc Countries Find Recovery Difficult

N. R. SARKAR URGES REVIVAL OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"In the task of rehabilitating our rural economic life, our primary duty should be to help the agriculturists to help themselves. The reconstruction of our rural life should be based on the efforts of our rural population. To achieve this end, we shall have to educate our agricultural population in the economic problems that face them. Such problems as elementary education, sanitation, etc. also deserve the foremost attention, for it is only an intelligent population that can analyse their problems and adopt measures to tackle them. No work is, therefore, more important than that of carrying on an intensive educative propaganda among our rural population. We have to arm them with the power which knowledge and understanding bring and which inspires hope and confidence."

Thus declared Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Continuing Mr. Sarkar said:

"The year 1934 opened with a tone of distinct optimism; but at the end of its career, uncertainty still seems to loom large over the economic horizon. It has been described as one of comparative economic stability compared with the earlier years of depression. This economic stability has unfortunately not been of a general nature, and has had rather a negative significance. Which means that there has been in evidence from a world standpoint, not so much of a positive indication towards recovery as of an absence of major disturbances like the depreciation of the pound and the dollar. Such improvements in economic conditions as have been noticeable during the year have had mostly of a local significance. The situation, e.g. in the sterling countries as well as in America has registered some improvement whereas in the gold countries, it till remains depressed.

FAIR IDEA OF DETERIORATION

"To adequately gauge the present economic condition of the world, it is necessary to realise that whenever we speak of any improvement in the economic situation, the comparison is always with earlier depression years. As compared to 1929, we still have a considerable leeway to make up. The deterioration which has set in our economic life can only be adequately appreciated when note is taken of the fact that before the world plunged into the present crisis, its production had been recording an increase at an average rate of about 3 per cent per annum. As Sir Henry Strakosch aptly points out, had there been no depression, world production should have been 15 per cent. greater now than it was five years ago, while in actual fact it has fallen by eight per cent. This fact coupled with the further phenomenon that population has continued to increase at the old average rate of about one per cent. per annum would give some idea of the deterioration which the general standard of life must have sustained.

AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

"Another important event of the year is the course of the American experiment. Removed so far away from the actual scene of activity, it is difficult to say anything precisely about its results. Opinions expressed about the achievements of the New Deal are also extremely varied. It is the opinion of some experts that "hampered by many of the provisions of the N.R.A. programme, American industry has had a difficult time, while psychologically confidence in the President's plans undoubtedly waned. The result has been that economic affairs generally in America have followed an uncertain, though on balance, usually upward course." Others express the view that the President's programme has not only helped to improve actual conditions but has also brought that favourable psychological atmosphere which is essential to business recovery. In actual fact, although unemployment still continues to be serious, general prospects would appear to be of a comparatively encouraging nature."

Dealing with the position of individual countries, Mr. Sarkar said:—

GOLD BLOC COUNTRIES SUFFER.

"Coming to the individual countries it is found that countries with depreciated currencies have fared better in respect of commodity prices and industrial production. Prices in these countries, though following a downward trend till the end of 1932, had rallied in 1933, and have remained, steady till the last quarter of 1934. In England and Denmark the commodity prices have in certain seasons of the last year advanced even beyond the level of 1931. In the U. S. A. also, commodity prices rose from 71 in December 1933 to 77 in December 1934, marking an advance of 6 per cent. In the countries on the gold standard, again, price levels have been continuously falling and even in 1934 no material improvement ensued.

Industrial production also has followed the same lines in the gold countries as contrasted with the countries on the depreciated currencies—except in Italy where since the seconid quarter of 1934 industrial production has advanced apace and by the end of third quarter has even outstripped the level of 1931 by 9 points. England has nearly attained the level of 1929 and Sweden and Denmark have far exceeded it. Canada's industrial production, though registering a decided advance over the level of 1931, falls short of the 1929 level by more than 32 points.

REVERSED POSITION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

"In international trade again, the position of these two sets of countries appears to be reversed. In percentage shares of the total world exports, the gold countries like France, Italy and Netherlands, have more than exceeded the level of 1929 while the United Kingdom and Canada have lost ground on the same basis. In the case of the U.S.A., however, the decline being from 15.61 per cent in 1929 to 10.95 per cent in 1933. It is significant that in spite of the increased competitive power acquired by the countries on account of depreciation of currencies, their export trade has not been so well maintained as that of the countries on the gold standard.

"The advantage of currency depreciation has been, as Sir H. Strakosch points out, "made nugatory by the high tariffs and the many other restrictions to international trade which have been interposed, the world over." Japan, however, is the only country which has succeeded by a persistent policy of currency devaluation in developing a greater share of world's export trade in 1933, as compared with 1929. During this period her share has advanced from 2.93 per cent to 3.13 per cent.

DEPRECIATION HELPS RECOVERY.

"These facts do not, however, go to prove that the countries which depreciated their currencies at some time or other have reaped no benefit therefrom. The actual situation reveals, on the contrary, that these countries have been experiencing since 1931, a greater measure of revival in trade and commerce than those adhering to the gold standard. This has been possible largely on account of the expansion of internal production and trade."

Dealing with the economic situation in India, Mr. Sarkar said:

IMPROVEMENT NOT MAINTAINED.

"The commodity prices as indicated by the Calcutta Wholesale Price Index Number shows but little improvement since 1932. The Index stood at 88 in December 1934, as it was in December 1932. In the U. K. Australia, Canada, the U.S.A. price level evince appreciable advance in 1934. In individual commodities, it is found that the price of rice has declined by about 15 per cent in December 1934 as compared to December 1933, while in case of most other commodities, slight improvement in prices took place, but this improvement has not been maintained towards the end of 1934.

DECLINE IN BALANCE OF TRADE.

"The increasing balance of trade in favour of India which was secured in 1933, was not maintained in 1934. In fact, India's trade balance in merchandise underwent a substantial diminution as will be evident from the fact that while India's total merchandise exports (including re-exports) in 1934 amounted to Rs. 151 crores as against Rs. 147 crores in 1933, the imports amounted to Rs. 126 crores in 1934 as against Rs. 116 crores. An analysis of the individual items of India's foreign trade reveals the fact that the increased volume of imports into India during 1934 is mainly accounted for by cotton piece goods, silk and artificial silk yarns, coal tar dyes, motor cars, machinery and rice."

NEED FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES REVIVAL.

In conclusion Mr. Sarkar said:—"That the prosperity of the people of this country is intimately associated with that of the agriculturists is a simple truism. All our energy and resourcefulness should therefore be directed in the first place to evolving a suitable programme of action as will help to revive the prosperity of our countless villages.

"In addition to the agriculturists, the position of such rural inhabitants as pursue village industries and other professional callings like blacksmithy pottery and weaving needs rehabilitation. The improvement in the condition of our rural population and propaganda in favour of the use of products manufactured in the village instead of imported substitutes would materially help to improve the condition of our village artisans. Further, development of village industries would provide opportunities to agriculturists themselves to usefully utilise their idle time."—"United Press."

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Friends' Sporting Trounce Apollo Athletic Association

In the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Tuesday, the Friends' Sporting Club trounced Apollo Athletic Association to the tune of five goals to two. The winners were decidedly superior to their opponents in every department of the game and gave a fine display of scientific hockey. Their forwards combine well and play a fast and aggressive game. But their defence lines need to be tuned up a little especially in strategic moves in offence and defence. There were several occasions when their second line was caught napping.

The Friends' Sporting scored two goals in the first half of the game through their centre-forward, S. Tambe. The Association forwards made desperate attempts to reduce the margin. But their efforts proved abortive until, G. Kadam, their left backer, in trying to make a clearance, shoved the ball into his own net. At the interval, the Friends' Sporting led by two goals to one.

In the second moiety, the Club scored three more goals, the fourth, sixth and seventh, the respective scorers being G. Jadhav, T. Tambe and S. Kadam. For the Association, H. Soares notched the fifth.

The Teams were:—

FRIENDS' SPORTING CLUB

S. Poshirkar: Pandu and G. Kadam: J. Gaikwad, R. G. More, S. Bhandare: T. Tambe. G. Jadhav, S. Tambe, S. Kadam, L. Tambe.

APOLLO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

D. C. Lomas: J. Smith and J Oakley: L. O. Gerard, Pool and Premlal, T. Gibbs, H. A. Soares, Lloyd D'Silva, A. Almeida and L. Soares.

Umpires: V. Johannes and Sethna.

NO MATCH TO-DAY

The match between the Bombay University and Bombay Gymkhana 'A' fixed for to-day has been postponed to Monday, as some of the players of the former team who are playing the Lusitanians in the Obeidulla Hockey Tournament have been detained at Bhopal to play in the Finals on Saturday.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

Davis Makes Bold Bid For Title

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 25.

In the Professional Billiards Championship the final scores were as follows at the end of the day:—

DAVIS	2,666
NEWMAN (to play) ...	1,029

AUSSIES' TEAM FOR INDIA

No Decision Yet

(Special Cable)

SYDNEY, March 26.

Reuter is officially informed there is no truth in the report circulated to the effect that the Australian Board of Control has sanctioned a cricket tour to India. It is understood the conditions have not been yet discussed.

COLLISION AT AGAR BAZAR

Driver Of Motor Car Fined Rs. 100

Mr. Marten Darnar Dawson, Assistant Accountant, Fergusson and Co., whose car while returning to Bombay from Pali Hill on March 17 last collided with victoria 407 and wrecked it completely, was on Tuesday ordered by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

It was stated that Mr. Dawson had gone for a picnic to Juhu with a lady friend. When he reached Agar Bazar, old Prabhadevi Road, his car L.M.P. 37, collided with a hack victoria and damaged it.

The prosecution alleged that Mr. Dawson drove his car in a rash and negligent manner, and was on the wrong side of the road. The Magistrate said the accused had rendered all aid that he could, both to the driver of the victoria and the horse.

Laxman Kuber, the driver of the victoria and complainant in the case, appeared to the Magistrate to be an unreliable witness, as "he had told a series of lies".

The Magistrate accepted the evidence of two witnesses who had deposed to the effect that the "car struck the victoria on the right side and the driver was thrown off from his seat". That part of the road, the Magistrate observed, was perhaps one of the most dangerous in Bombay and "it was as much the duty of the car as of the victoria to be careful. The accident appears to have been caused by the accused not being as alert as he should have been in the circumstances." Holding that the prosecution had proved the case beyond reasonable doubt, the Magistrate fined him Rs. 100, and directed that if it was recovered, it be given as solatium to the victoria driver.

To meet Mr. G H Gidney C I E I C S, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and Mrs. Gidney, who are proceeding Home for six months on leave, Mr. P Sehsadri M A, Principal, Government College, Ajmer gave an "At Home" on Saturday evening. A select gathering of distinguished officials and non-officials was present.

Plague Epidemic In Borsad

VILLAGES AFFECTED

Petlad Is Main Source Of Infection

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, March 25.

Under instructions from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Bhaskar Patel of Bombay visited Borsad and some of the affected villages round about.

The following report has been submitted by him to the Sardar.

In Borsad with a population of 13,000, people have left the town and still some deaths occur every day among the backward classes, who have not left the town. Some cases were examined by me. These cases were serious and were not attended properly. All cases were of Bubonic plague. Very few people have got themselves inoculated.

NISRAYA.

Population 1,600; deaths 2. Rats are already infected and people have not left the village yet.

KANTHARIA.

Population 1,500; deaths 2. Rats are infected. People have not left the village.

ALARSA.

Population 3,000; deaths 5. Few were infected with plague. I examined about 5 of them. People have not yet left the village.

ANKLAV.

Population 5,000. Rats are infected. Few Muslims are suffering from plague I examind two of them.

PANDOLI.

Population 5,000; deaths 5—7 every day. A large number is suffering from plague. I examined some of them who were in a very serious condition. People have left the village. Very few inoculations have been done here.

PALAJ.

Population 2,200. Rats have been infected. People have not left the village. No inoculations has been done.

RANGIPURA.

Population is not much, but already 15 deaths have occurred, and about ten persons, were suffering from plague. I examined some of them. There was nobody to treat them properly. Plague has spread very rapidly in this small village, with the result that many succumbed to it soon, and many are still suffering.

PORDA.

The population is 1,500. There are few attacks, and no deaths. People have left the village immediately. No inoculations has been done.

PETLAD.

The population is 15,000. Plague has done much havoc in this town. Though some measures were taken by the local authorities with the help of the local doctors, it cannot yet be safely said that plague has been eradicated. Some deaths occur almost daily. The town is the chief source of infection to the population of surrounding villages.

MILITARY MEMBER FOR HYDERABAD

A Hyderabad message says a telegram signed by several influential citizens has sent to the Nizam, urging the claims of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D., for appointment to the Executive Council, in the vacancy caused by the death of Nawab Walliuddowla the Army Member. It urges the meritorious and loyal services rendered by Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, both to the Ruler and the State, as the ground for such an appointment being made.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4.
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L.,
Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

SMOKE and ENJOY

ONE FROM LATEST
11/2, Engine House Road,
KIRKEE (Near Poona)
13-2-35

Dear Sirs,

May I be permitted to write and congratulate you on placing your "DIAMOND INDIAN GOLD FLAKE" cigarettes on the market, and at such a very reasonable cost. For the first time I purchased a tin after having them recommended by a smoker "FRIEND." I found the I must tell you I found the "taste" to compare very favourable with the English imported cigarettes, sold these days in the Bazzars for Re. 1-0-0, and Re. 1-3-0 per tin, with coupons. I shall certainly continue to purchase your "DIAMOND...INDIAN GOLD FLAKE" cigarettes from now on.

(Sd.) ARTHUR F. PEPPER,
Sub Conductor,
INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE Corps.

DIAMOND INDIAN GOLD FLAKE

CIGARETTES

CORK TIPPED

Sold Everywhere:
THE GOLDEN TOBACCO CO.
VILE PARLE, BOMBAY.

Bombay Agents: HABIB & CO., 120, Main Road, DADAR.

POPULARITY

Is the sure verdict for a sound financial institution. The success that has attained HINDUSTHAN'S efforts to serve the public, the generous recognition of its devotion to its ideal of National Work, have naturally made it the popular NATIONAL INSTITUTION that it is. Its business figures are demonstrative proof of its unchallenged popularity and progress.

FACTS THAT IMPRESS

NEW BUSINESS EXCEEDS Rs. 2,50,00,000

BONUS

PER YEAR PER THOUSAND ON ENDOWMENT Rs. 23

ON WHOLE LIFE Rs. 20

BUSINESS POSITION

POLICIES IN FORCE (OVER)		Rs. 8,8500,000
LIFE FUND ...	"	Rs. 150,00,000
TOTAL ASSETS ...	"	Rs. 1,73,00,000
CLAIMS PAID ...	"	Rs. 91,00,000

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Hindusthan Buildings, Surendranath Banerji Road, Calcutta.
Branches:—BOMBAY, DELHI, PATNA, MADRAS.
Offices throughout India and the East.

INSURE TO-DAY

S. C. MAJUMDAR, Branch Manager, BOMBAY.
N. SARKAR, General Manager.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 7, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 21, 1353
Parsi: Meher 22, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 38m
Sunset: 6h 51m
High Tide: 2-47 16-10
Low Tide: 9-11 21-42

THURSDAY, March 28

Children's Aid Society: Annual meeting in the Durbar Hall of the Town Hall at 6 p.m. H. E. the Governor will preside and Lady Brabourne will be present.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Mantai Maru' left Colombo on March 25 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 30 via Mormugao.

The homeward P and O mail steamer 'Mantua' with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Mastering Our Fate," shall be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, this (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

LORRY-OWNERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee of the lorry owners, a public meeting of the lorry-owners, drivers and cleaners will be held at Wadi Bunder at 7 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) to thank the members of the Bombay Legislative Council for throwing out the Motor Taxation Bill, and also to thank the general public for the sympathy shown to their cause.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS CIRCLE

A public meeting will be held on Chowpatty Sands on Thursday (28th instant) at 6-30 p.m. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Maulana Abdul Majid, Abdur Rahman Mitha, Atiya Begum, Mr. Haji, Mr. Chagla, Dr. Shaikh, Ali Bahadur Khan, Baakza, Makani, Nanalal, and others

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL

The importance of teaching Geography on Modern lines was stressed by Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, B.D., in a speech at the first Geography Day of the King George English School, Dadar. After reviewing the various schools of thought concerning the teaching of geography, Mr Ghate remarked that the wisest course would be to have a healthy compromise between the scientific and the human approaches to the subject. He then declared the Geographical Exhibition open.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Band Plays On". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Forbidden Territory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—Variety and Picture "Mary Stevens, M.D." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"College Rhythm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Missar-ka-Khajana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Neela" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Thin Man." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tailspin Tommy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 8-30 p.m. A Studio Concert by Empire Artists. Veronica Mansfield (Australian Mezzo-Soprano), Victor Evans (Australian Baritone), and Virginia McLean (Canadian Pianist). 9-15 p. m. "Take your Partners, Please." A programme of oldtime dance music with songs, sketches and laughter. Presented by William MacLurg. The B B C Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melsa. Conductor Eric Fogg 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet, directed by John MacArthur. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time music. 1-30 p.m. Light Orchestral Programme. 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. A Request Programme of Popular Tunes. 6-45 p.m. Light music. 7-45 p.m. Recitations from "Avesta." 8 p.m. Interval. 8-45 p.m. Indian programme. General news in Hindi and Commercial News. 9 p.m. Time signal. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. "Here and There." A commentary on people and events. 9-20 p.m. Musical interlude. 9-45 p.m. Marjorie H. Cleary, L. R. A. M., A. L. A. M., SB from (Elocution and Dramatic Art.) 10 p. m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN W. I.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

CLINICAL MEETING

There will be a clinical meeting to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sekhasaria Building, the offices of the Homoeopathic P.-G. Association, Parekh Street, Bombay 4.

PAREL RAMAYANAM SERIES

Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Vibhishana Saranagathi", will be conducted by Brahma Sri S. Vadiraja Bhagavatar of Kumbakonam at the special pandal in Supari Baug Road, Parel to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

THE CAPITOL
FROM SAT., MARCH 30.
Prof. W. Doorlay's
TROPICAL EXPRESS
NON-STOP REVUE
Europe's most modern novel and largest travelling entertainment!
ENTOURAGE OF 45!
23 GIRLS—12 MEN—12 NATIONALITIES—CHORUS OF CUTIES!
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2
(including tax)
Plans open at the Theatre.

THE REGAL
MID-WEEK CHANGE OF FILM!
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A sorority sweetie... whose heart was opened by a fraternity key!

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.
"MASTERING OUR FATE"
A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, March 27th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees! No Collections!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
VARIETY & PICTURES!
THE OLYMPIC DUET
DOROTHY DUEGOFF
in
Thrilling Acrobatic Turns including
"LEAP OF DEATH"
in conjunction with
KAY FRANCIS
in
"MARY STEVENS, M.D."
The Private Life Of A Lady Doctor!

MALAVIYA DEPUTATION

Consultations At Benares

BENARES, March 26.

In connection with the deputation to London under the leadership of Pandit Malaviyaji until now Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar, Ramanand Chatterjee, M. S. Aney and Vijaya Raghavachari have reached Benares; they are all staying in the guest house of the University.

It is understood that more nationalist leaders are arriving soon to have consultation in connection with the Communal Award Deputation which will start in April.—United Press.

RESERVE BANK SHARES

Benares Registers 1000 Applications

BENARES, March 26.

About one thousand applications have been received for Reserve Bank shares, amounting to Rs. 7 lakhs.—United Press.

TRADES EXHIBITION TRAIN

Sale Figueres Go Up

The Trades Exhibition Train which commenced its fourth All-India tour on 14th October last year, returned to Bombay on the 24th instant after visiting about 98 important cities in the Central India, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

The tour covered a period of five months, and the report now issued by the organisers, makes very interesting reading. The total figure of retail business effected during the tour amounts to Rs. 3,27,994-1-10 and is very encouraging. When compared with the figure of sales effected during the third tour amounting to Rs. 2,44,667-1-4, it makes one a firm believer in the utility of modern methods of marketing. The increase of sales being well nigh 34 p.c.

It is also interesting to note that this Indian enterprise has aroused considerable interest amongst the manufacturers in England, as well as on the Continent. The "Manchester Guardian" in its issue dated the 12th May 1934, comments upon the advisability of British manufacturers adopting simmilar methods for marketing their wares in India.

The organisers, Messrs. Indian Trades Exhibition Co. Ltd., Yusuf Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, are to be complimented upon having organised four such successful tours. It is understood another tour of a similar nature is under contemplation.

CHANGE OF FILM

At Regal

From to-day, Wednesday, "The Band Plays on" will be screened at the Regal. It is a delightful story of four boys who grow up together through school and college, playing football, sharing their disappointments and their heroines, their loves and their laughter. Robert Young, Betty Furness, Stuart Erwin, Leo Carillo, Ted Healy are among the featured players in the film which is swift-moving, zippy and invigorating.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Samaj will be held at the residence of Sjt. S. J. Amin, Tulsidas Mansion, Girgaon Back Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Members are requested to attend it in time.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the B. S. Association will be held in the office of the Association (Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) on Thursday (28th instant) at 5 p.m.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Major General H. Ensor lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House: Mr. W. W. Smart, Major General and Mrs. H. Needham, Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta, Sir Sorabji and Lady Pochkhanawalla, Mr. Ahmed Zaki Beg al Khayyat, Dr. H. A. Sonderegger, Engineer Captain W. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Velthorst, Lt.-Colonel W. C. Spackman, Major and Mrs. F. J. Rimell, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bebbington, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eastley, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Flockhart, Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, Mr. W. Lamond, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. E. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. D. Sanderson, Mr and Mrs. H. B. Shivdasani, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Shuttleworth, Miss Staden, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. F. Sulivan, Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, the Revd. and Mrs. H. E. G. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. N. Vintcent, Miss Whitfield and Mr. H. G. Orr on Tuesday.

NURSES BILL PASSES THIRD READING

Land Mortgage Banks To Be Started In Presidency

24 C. D. PRISONERS STILL IN JAIL

That there were only 24 Civil Disobedience Prisoners in the Bombay Jails and that 221 C. D. Prisoners had been released before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment, was the statement made by the Home Member in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday in reply to a question by Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni.

The House later, passed the Third Reading of the Bill, for the Registration and Better Training of Nurses, Mid-wives and Health Visitors in the city of Bombay.

According to the Bill every qualified nurse, midwife or health visitor in the Bombay Presidency will be required to obtain a registration certificate from the Nurses', Midwives' and Health Visitors' Council, which will be created by the Government. Any women not possessing the necessary certificate and still posing to be a qualified woman will be punished by fine.

The House then went on to consider the question of the establishment of three Land Mortgage Banks in the Presidency, with a view to reduce the agricultural indebtedness. A resolution that Government should take steps for the establishment of the Banks was moved by the Education Minister.

The release of Civil Disobedience prisoners, prohibition by the Police of a public meeting announced to be held under the auspices of the Sholapur Congress Committee on January 12th in memory of four deceased persons, who were hanged during the Martial Law regime, formed the subject matter of two questions raised in the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday.

C. D. PRISONERS.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona City) asked (a) the total number of Civil Disobedience prisoners now in jail;

(b) how many prisoners and from what Districts were released before the expiry of their sentences since April 1934;

(c) Why the same concession was not given to the remaining Civil Disobedience prisoners;

(d) whether Government propose to release all the Civil Disobedience prisoners now in view of the fact that the Indian National Congress has withdrawn the Civil Disobedience movement;

(e) whether Government are aware that in releasing Civil Disobedience prisoners a distinction is made between prisoners sentenced under the Emergency Powers Act and those sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, if so, why?

The Home Member replied that the number of Civil Disobedience prisoners now in jail in the Bombay Presidency was 24 and added that since April 1934 221 prisoners were released before the expiry of their sentence.

The releases by districts are as follows:—

(1)	Bombay City	16
(2)	Bombay Suburban District	3
(3)	Ahmedabad	43
(4)	Kaira	92
(5)	Surat	19
(6)	Nasik	2
(7)	Poona	5
(8)	Satara	4
(9)	Sholapur	1
(10)	Belgaum	10
(11)	Bijapur	2
(12)	Dharwar	7
(13)	Kanara	6
(14)	Ratnagiri	5
(15)	Larkana	1
(16)	Hyderabad	3
(17)	Thar Parkar	2
		221

For answers to (c), (d) and (e) the Home Member referred the Member to the answers given to similar supplementary questions, which the latter asked on the reply to Dr. Vaishampayan's question at the last session of the Council.

BAN ON CONGRESS MEETINGS

To the question of Mr. R. G. Soman (Surat District) regarding the ban on Congress meetings announced to be held in Sholapur City, the Home Member replied that it was a fact that under the auspices of the Sholapur Congress Committee, it was announced that a meeting would be held in Sholapur, on the 12th January 1935, in memory of the four deceased persons, who were hanged during the Martial Law regime. The Police authorities prohibited this meeting in the interests of public peace. The Police authorities had not received any information from any members of the public that there was a likelihood of the breach of peace if the meeting was held.

Continuing the Home Member said that it was a fact that another meeting, which was to be addressed by the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and was declared to be held in the Tilak Chowk at Sholapur, on 21st January 1935, was prohibited by the Police authorities, as it was likely to obstruct traffic. Though no regular complaints were received to that effect, but the locality was congested and past experience had shown that the meetings caused obstruction to traffic.

The Home Member admitted that the place in question was used for crowded public meetings for sometime.

LABOUR & KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Replying to the question of Mr. R. R. Bakhale, whether the Government had any idea of nominating a person from any of the recognised Port Workers' Unions as labour representative on the Karachi Port Trust Board, the Home Member stated that nominations to the Karachi Port Trust Board were received by the Commissioner in Sind direct under the powers delegated to him by Government.

TENANTS' HARASSMENT DENIED.

In reply to another question of Mr. Bakhale regarding the harassment of tenants and collection of excessive land revenue by the Thakore of Limdi in the Jhalod Taluka, the Finance and Revenue Member said that no allegations of persecution had been proved. The Thakore's tenants paid about twice the assessment fixed by the Government for these villages at the time of the Revision Survey and Settlement.

It was a fact that the Thakore had been given Third Class Magisterial powers.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES

After question hour, Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member moved that the Bill for the Registration and better training of Nurses, Midwives and Health visitors in the Presidency of Bombay be read the third time and passed. He said that the bill was the result of the work of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. He acknowledged on behalf of the Government of Bombay, the services rendered by the Association. He said that the funds of the Association which amounted to Rs. 2,21,000 would be transferred to the Nurses Council.

Mr. P. N. Vakil, in supporting the third reading of the Bill, said that Government should bring another Bill for the Registration of chemists and druggists.

Mr. A. N. Surve also spoke.

The motion for the third reading was put to vote and was carried without a division and became Law.

Discussion over the Supplementary grants was then resumed.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

After the Supplementary grants were made, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to Government that they should take steps for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks in the Presidency proper and should guarantee the payment of interest at such rates as may be considered reasonable and also the principal of the debentures to the extent of Rupees Ten lakhs, to be issued by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, or by the Central Land Mortgage Bank, if and when started, for financing these banks, on the said Bank giving sufficient security for such debentures. The Council further recommends that Government should take steps to undertake such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the above recommendation."

Before moving the resolution the President wanted to know as to what the urgency of moving the resolution was. He wanted to know if it was merely to obtain the permission of the House for the establishment of land mortgage banks.

The Minister for Education replied that the object was to keep the House informed about the establishment of land mortgage banks and as to what measures the Government were about to take in that direction.

The President asked that if by passing the resolution, the House would be committed to the establishing of Land Mortgage Banks in the Presidency.

Mr. V. N. Jog also raised the same question. But no reply was given by the Minister.

FOLLOWING IN FOOTSTEPS OF MADRAS & PUNJAB

Commending the resolution for the acceptance of the House, Dewan Bahadur Kambli said that in inaugurating land mortgage banks in the Bombay Presidency, the Government were but following the precedent set up by Madras and the Punjab.

The Minister traced the history of land mortgage banks in the Presidency, and observed that the results of the working of the three banks, one at Pachora, another at Broach and the last one at Dharwar showed that the system should be further extended in the Presidency. The agricultural depression, unprecedented in its range, extent and severity had shown the urgency for the provision of long-term credit for Agriculturists and this, the Minister remarked, was a strong case for the extension of the scheme of land-mortgage banks in the Presidency.

Mr. B. S. Kamat supporting the resolution said that the establishment of land mortgage banks in the Bombay Presidency was long overdue. Both in Madras and the Punjab, the banks had been established long ago. He felt that the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank would not carry out the business for several reasons. Government would be well advised to start a Central Land Mortgage Bank. A Board of Conciliation should be part of the Land Mortgage Bank Scheme, as it would help to reduce the agricultural indebtedness from 100 crores to 60 crores.

Sardar Bhimbhai Naik also spoke.

MAIN OBJECT OF RESOLUTION

Mr. Freke, the Finance Secretary, pointed out that the main object of the above resolution was to commit the House to the principle underlying from the financial point of view.

The President then adjourned the House till Wednesday 2 p.m.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WORKERS

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has given a notice of the following resolutions to be moved in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

1. "This Council recommends to Government that they should undertake at an early date legislation providing for minimum wage in the industries regulated by the Indian Factories Act and particularly in those industries which receive protection from the State."

2. "This Council recommends to Government to appoint, as soon as possible, a committee with adequate labour representation thereon, to suggest ways and means to secure the transfer of the textile industry, particularly in the City of Bombay, to the State, and to make recommendations for its improvements."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that they should take immediate steps to protect the industrial workers in the Bombay Presidency against increasing unemployment and reduction of wages."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Government Nominees In The Corporation

The Government nominees to the Municipal Corporation whose names have been announced recently are practically the same as before. The only new member is Mr. Abdul Rahman Muhammad Yusuf, who, it is hoped, will give a good account of himself as a civic father. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was a member of the Municipal Corporation for some years and is already known to public life. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, who represented the D ward in the Municipal Corporation, for some years past has come this time as a Government nominee. Mr. S. C. Cambata also has chosen nomination to the election by open votes of the public. He represented G ward in the Corporation and could have come by election if he had preferred to do so. Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, Sir Byramjee, Mr. H M. Rahimtoola, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyebji. Mr. Iswardas Lakmidas, Mr. M. A. Dabholker, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Dr. P. G. Solanki and Prof. V. G. Rao have also been re-nominated.

Retiring Mayor

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah, the retiring Mayor, has been a member of the Corporation for a number of years and has rendered valuable service to the city and it is a pity he did not seek the suffrage of the voters. Mrs. Tyebji is the only woman nominated member. She is the Chairman of the Schools Committee and takes a great deal of interest in the primary education. Prof. V. G. Rao, has been nominated for the third time. He is one of those few Government nominees who take allround interest in civic affairs and contribute solidly to the debates in the House. As Chairman of the Schools Committee two years ago he contributed a great deal to maintain efficiency and high standard of primary education by his advice as an educationist.

End that Cough!
● Inflamed tissues are quickly soothed by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It stops the tickle in your throat, without the use of narcotics. But Chamberlain's does more—it breaks up the congestion that causes the cough. Swollen membranes soon become normal, and air passages are cleared. Keep Chamberlain's in the house, and end coughs before they become serious.
CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK U. S. A. ST. LOUIS
A-19

Telephone No. 22622, Post Box No. 223. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1093.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY MARCH 27, 1935

DANGEROUS REACTIONARY

Sir James Grigg's speech in concluding the present stage of the debate on the Finance Bill demands a reply though it does not deserve it. Since the rules of the House would not permit the Opposition to repel his charges, Mr. Satyamurti has issued a statement to clear up the Congress position. The reply, however, that Sir James Grigg needs cannot be given in the Assembly debate even were the rules of procedure otherwise. It can only come from the votes of the people or the verdict of history. The former is already there, but Sir James would not heed it, the latter must be awaited. But if contemporary history is any guide, Sir James Grigg's conception of the State's duties in modern communities would prove not only to be obsolete but positively injurious. However much Sir James misquotes statistics of the Russian success or misrepresents American facts, the verdict of those countries is unquestionably in favour of scientific planned social progress if the community calls itself civilised and desires to progress from a merely animal to a higher stage of society.

Jibes And Sneers

It is useless to answer categorically and specifically Sir James Grigg's onslaught on the very principles of modern public finance. His confession of faith as a disciple of Mr. Lionel Robbins, in preference to Mr. Keynes or Plato or Lenin or Marx, marks him out as a dangerous reactionary all the more to be dreaded because he has the power to do wrong. If Sir James does not believe—on his own confession he does not,—in public enterprise, there is solid reason to dread that he might reverse the accepted policy of buying out the Railway companies in India on the expiry of their lease, and so lose to the State not only the chance of substantial relief to revenues but also an excellent instrument of aid in national development. Under the present constitution this danger is serious enough; under that now being foisted upon us it would become indescribable. The same reactionary outlook is responsible for the continued drain of gold from India, and the country's unrelieved poverty. His travesty of Congress speakers' position, or the ridicule he so freely showered upon the nostrums of economists who differ from this infant prodigy of the Indian Finance Department, will not suffice to answer the charges made against him and against the system he represents of keeping the country a free field for unrestricted exploitation by British capitalists and imperialists. The case of rupee being linked to the sterling even when the sterling itself has been delinked from any honest basis of value was disposed of by him by a couple of jibes and sneers camouflaged as verbal paradoxes. This would not suffice to dispel the heavy clouds of suspicion and distrust engendered by past experience and riveted by the present knowledge of the havoc wrought by such devices on the economic well-being of India. Those, who consider the rupee to be overvalued at 18 pence and demand freedom for it in the world exchange markets, do not necessarily demolish the position taken up by those other critics of the Finance Member from the Congress side who emphasise the bloated salaries and contrast them with the unduly low price level in the country. Prices would no doubt rise temporarily if the rupee were left absolutely free to find its own level without any undue inflation of our currency system. But it would find a new level—a more stable and more honest one—which is impossible under the present far from honest system of the link with sterling. Besides a rise in prices would improve the economic ability of the people to bear burdens and contribute towards their uplift which the present one-sided planning to suit British imperial interests would never achieve. The devaluation of the currency is a relative term and a temporary expedient which, however, must be practised by us since other countries, without excepting even Britain herself, have adopted that device to safeguard national economy and regulate internal prices. The Finance Member's jibes and sneers were as irrelevant as they were childish.

A Challenge

Regarding Mr. Satyamurti's demands for abolishing certain tax burdens, the Finance Member was even more fatuous in reply and unfair in retorts. In mere fairness such criticism must be taken as a whole and not by selected bits as suits one's own peculiar mood for the moment. If the Congress position is considered as a whole there would never be that deficit in our national budget of which Sir James made so much fun. But he seems to be incapable of taking a fair view of his opponents' case and so indulges in misquotations and misrepresentations of his critics as substitutes for valid rejoinders. Whether the Congress in power would mean Dictatorship of the Proletariat or the Commissar's despotism as credited by Sir James Grigg to another speaker from the Opposition, the one infallible test of all such suggestions lies in the verdict of the people concerned. Sir James Grigg thought he was scoring a hit when he quoted Charles II saying to his brother, James, that people would never get rid of him to make James king. But if he is so convinced of the Indian people's fondness for his nostrums and his methods, would he put them to the acid test of a plebiscite on a scheme of Indian national finances as presented by the Congress and a different scheme prepared and commended by the Hon. Sir James Grigg on behalf of and in the interest of John Bull Unlimited?

Support Swadeshi Insurance

The proceedings of the 3rd Indian Insurance Companies Conference held in this city on Tuesday encourage the hope that Indian insurance will show considerable expansion in the next few years. So far as life insurance is concerned, the position is already fairly gratifying. For, according to the figures quoted by Sir Hormusji Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, while the total life insurance business in force in 1932 was 178 crores, yielding an annual premium income of 9 crores, the share of the Indian companies was 102 crores with a premium income of 4 3/4 crores. The position will be found to be even more gratifying if it is noted that of the new business worth nearly 28 crores completed in 1932 the share of Indian companies was as much as 19 crores. The higher percentage of Indian business in the latter case shows that appreciable progress has been made in recent years. And if the present Swadeshi spirit among the insuring public continue, as it is sure to do, a much larger share still of the life insurance business will go to the Indian Companies. But as far as non-life or General Insurance is concerned, the position is hardly satisfactory. As Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the President, pointed out, while the premium income of all insurance companies in India other than life offices for 1931 was 2½ crores, the Indian companies got only 75 lakhs. The main reason for this is that while there are as many as 126 non-Indian companies doing general insurance business, in India, there are only 24 companies of the same type.

If India were free, her Government would have done what most free Governments have done and would have given due protection to national insurance in a variety of ways. But as things are, Sir Chimanlal wonders "why Government have been indifferent in this matter." There is no room for wonder. For of the 126 non-Indian companies doing general insurance business in India as many as 71 belong to Great Britain. Indeed, the Government are not "indifferent" in the matter. They have remembered British interests but too well and have strongly safeguarded them in the proposed constitution. Sir Chimanlal, in no sense an unreasonable critic of the Government or the new constitution, observes:

> Over and above the wide powers in this behalf vested in the Governor-General and the Governors, by Clauses 113 and 114 of the Bill, the Indian Legislatures are made incompetent to impose any conditions on companies incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated, in Great Britain, as regards place of incorporation, shareholders, Governing Body and other important particulars. In this matter even the Governor-General and the Governors are not to be trusted, and even if they and the Indian Legislatures concur in the desirability of imposing certain conditions on British companies operating in India, that cannot be done. And yet, we were told the other day by my friend, Mr. Winterbotham, that none of the safeguards go too far.

In view of this position we cannot expect much from Government by way of protection to Indian insurance, though we wholeheartedly endorse the resolution of the conference that it is the duty of Government to give due protection to Swadeshi insurance. But we are entitled to expect great things from the Swadeshi spirit among the public. No Government and no constitution can compel the people to place their insurance business with foreign companies. Let the Indian insurance companies in co-operation with Swadeshi leagues and the Nationalist Press carry on an intensive organised propaganda to promote Swadeshi insurance. And we are confident that there will be a most encouraging response to the propaganda.

JAPANESE MILL INDUSTRY

Secret Of Its Success

BY G. V. PITRE.

III.

Another important factor which contributes to the low cost of production in Japanese mills, is the fact that Japan is producing almost all the stores necessary for the mill industry. While in Japan, I was naturally anxious to know the prices paid by the mills for the stores. In a majority of the cases, the prices they pay are cheaper by about 40 per cent. than what we have got to pay. As for machinery spare parts, motors dynamos etc. the difference is still more. In one mill of 1934 I saw all-speed and ring frames being driven by individual motors of Japanese make and working very satisfactorily. As I knew the prices of these motors of European make, which are about Rs. 1,400 in India, I wanted to know the prices of these motors. The manager informed me that a commutator motor of 9 H. P. with variable speed arrangement would cost in Japan only Rs. 800.

Their Own Machinery

As previously stated, Japan is now manufacturing all the Textile machinery and it is as good as any British make. Their Ring spindles, which are the most important accessories of a ring frame, are stronger than some of the British makes and are working to-day in Japan with 12,000 R. P. M. of which I have personal experience. Even in Textile machinery they beat us in prices.

It is thus seen that the Japanese are continually trying to improve and increase the quality and quantity of the machinery and other stores, leading to a reduction in cost of piecegoods, whereas our progress in the manufacture of the stores and machinery is only a drop in the ocean, even though we were earlier in the field. The important Associations of millowners can profitably take up this work of manufacture of stores. The only rabbet bobbin factory in India, which was producing good bobbins for some time and selling them at competitive rates, is now closed due to so many factors. This is really a tragedy. Wage reduction and still more wage reduction is not going to enable us to compete with Japan. When all such factors are taken into account, it is becoming increasingly clear that we have got to put forth our efforts in all the directions of the industry with a view to produce cloth at the lowest possible cost.

High Drafting

In recent years, the high drafting system has made a tremendous progress in spinning mills in Japan, for example, the number of spindles converted into Casablancas System of high drafting is two millions and it is daily increasing. This system is considered to be the best of all. I saw two mills,

(Cntinued on Page 8)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The topic of the most absorbing interest all through the last week was the rearmament of Germany, and the repercussions of that sudden action upon her neighbours across the Rhine, and the Alps. France has taken stern exception to this 'demarche,' and has minced no words in representing her sentiments to the German Government on the subject. She has even taken umbrage at the mild tone and ambiguous language of the British Note on the subject; but does not apparently, desire to precipitate matters on her own initiative. Though she has invoked the authority of the League of Nations, she has not demanded an immediate sessions of the Council of that body; and it is not quite clear what action the Council could take, even if convoked, to make Germany see the error of her ways. No "sanctions" seem to be available in this contingency; and it is more than doubtful whether the leading Powers are in a position to give effect to those sanctions even if some were available. The Appeal to the League, accordingly, is more in the nature of a gesture than any real assurance of the Peace of Europe

Reactions On Italy

Italy, too, has discerned in this action of the Nazi Government a menace to the peace of Europe, and the security of the Fascist regime. If we were to judge by the Press cables of last week Italy seems to have been angered even more than Britain; and only slightly less than France by this action of Germany. She has, of course, no immediate danger to face because of this rearmament of her neighbour across the Alps; but there is a possibility, inherent in the situation, of the Nazis making a new revolution in Austria; and that Mussolini cannot contemplate with equanimity. There is a danger to all those Powers which had gained in trade or territory as the result of the Peace Treaties of 1919-20 because of Germany's resolve henceforward to depend on her own strong arm to protect and advance her national interests; and Italy is no exception to this rule

Peace Hanging By A Hair

In Russia, the danger is of a different character. The two nations are dominated by wholly different ideals; and a clash between them is even more likely than that between Germany and France. The Communist regime in the U.S.S.R. is anthema to the Nazi regime in Germany; and so they cannot even agree to differ, and live in peace side by side on that understanding, for any length of time. If Germany is arming, Russia is, indeed, in no way unprepared. And though it is true the Soviet Republic is much more pacifist than the Nazis across the frontier, the Bolsheviks will not fail to render a good account of themselves, if once a conflict is forced upon them. The Red Army is the most numerous, the most determined, and not the least equipped weapon in the world to-day. Russia's Air Force is second only to that of France; while her possibilities in regard to munitions supply, under the new industrialisation achieved by the Five Year Plans, will effectively insure against any repetition of the fiasco characteristic of the Csarist regime.

In this respect of the situation, the peace of Europe seems to hang by a hair. There is, indeed, no objective that one can see which the most determined fire-eater could rush after by means of war. But war is essentially an irrational occurrence; and so rules of logic have but little scope in that contingency. When, therefore, the war clouds would burst, after so much thunder and lightning, no one can say; but the powder magazine is now loaded to capacity; and it awaits but a match to set aflame the whole civilised world.

Simon's Visits

In these circumstances, the diplomatic visits of the British Foreign Secretary, and his understudy, to Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow, etc., seems to have little more than academic importance. Sir John Simon was received by Fuhrer and Chancellor; and though they have uttered in Parliament high-sounding verbiage in explanation of this visit given the recent British increments in Armaments on land, sea and air, their talk of an Aerial Locarno, of Disarmament, or even of remonstrance against Germany for what she has done unilaterally in defiance of treaties, pacts, and understandings,—will be mere waste of breath.

Economic Tangled Skein

The prospect is thus gloomy in the extreme, even though there be no immediate 'casus belli' that one can see. Meanwhile, the economic situation continues to be that tangled skein, which has defied for more than six years the efforts of all countries at a solution. The week was full of rumours regarding the imminent devaluation of the belga; and the resignation of the Belgian Government lent colour to such rumours. There is, however, apparently no reason to apprehend an immediate dissolution of the Gold Bloc, much less of the devaluation of the franc or the belga. America has announced her intention to sell gold to whoever would pay the proper price. But are there any nations,—outside Russia, perhaps,—

(Continued on paged 9).

Frankly Speaking

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL.

We need hardly say that we heartily endorse the appeal to the Nation by Babu Rajendra Prasad for observing the National Week from April 6 to April 13. As Rajendra Babu says, it is the sacred duty of the people of this country to keep alive the memory of national awakening, and we have, no doubt that, that duty will be duly performed as fittingly as it has been done during the last fourteen years. The nation owes a duty to those who died at the Jallianwalla Bagh and those who suffered under the martial law regime in the Punjab. They awakened it to the consciousness of its right. And the Nation cannot vindicate their memory save in one way—a fixed determination to win freedom at the earliest possible moment.

WELL-DONE!

We congratulate the Bombay Corporation. For once it has had the patriotic good sense to react to popular opinion. And we are very glad that the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Mahomed Mitha and seconded by Dr. Choksey was carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Chowna vindicated himself by opposing the motion in an elaborate speech. But the supporters of the resolution ought to thank him for it. For, it was through his speech that the object of the adjournment motion—a protest against the Karachi firing—was formally made known. The resolution ought to serve, for Government, as a further confirmation of the strength of popular feeling. But will it?

APPEAL TO BOMBAY WOMEN.

We whole-heartedly endorse the appeal made by Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi to the women of Bombay to organise a Karachi Tragedy Relief Fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the persons killed in the tragedy. Bombay women have done splendid work in sending prompt relief to distant Bihar and Assam in the hour of their distress. They can do no less for Sind. The need for relief in this case is undeniable, whatever view one may hold about the deplorable circumstances that led to the tragedy. The funds that are being contributed in Sind are not at all sufficient, and it is necessary for Bombay to contribute its quota, worthy of its past traditions. And the lead in this matter will be appropriately taken by the women of Bombay.

TORIES & MACDONALD

The report published by the Political correspondent of the London "News Chronicle" may quite likely be well-founded. The orthodox Tory regards Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as an objectionable nuisance. As a purist he cannot but be offended by the spectacle of a Government supported by Tories being formally led by a man who wears a mask. He would prefer to be governed, as much in name as in fact, by an avowed and obviously recognisable Conservative. Mr. MacDonald is not his man and since Mr. Stanley Baldwin will obstinately stick to his pledge of fidelity—that is what Tories probably fear—there is no other way of rescuing Conservatism from Mr. MacDonald than making it "hot" for himself and his Conservative supporters. Government may, of course, try to counteract the anti-MacDonald propaganda. But considered in terms of the probable results of the next General Election it will not meet with success. The electorate has distinctly veered round to the Labour side. And even the normal conservative forces on which the National Government relies will be split. We note, incidentally, that the campaign is to be directed against the India Bill. We wish success to it, although we are, in fairness, bound to say that the Nationalist Government has, so far from betraying them, studiously protected all the Imperialist interests of Great Britain.

A MATTER OF COURTESY.

A cut motion in a Legislative Council to censure Government members' lack of courtesy in replies to the demand for information by members of the Council is naturally rare, but one such had to be moved in the Bombay Council on Monday and received the support of several members though it was finally rejected. It arose out of Rao Saheb Kulkarni's request to the Finance Member for some information. The Finance Member failed to give the information readily and in the Council went so far as to ask under what authority the member demanded the information. That was deplorable lack of courtesy and even the Home Member had to intervene and assure the House that councillors had every right to ask for information. We agree with Mr. Tairsee that it is high time Government members realised the need for "some grace" in their behaviour towards the councillors.

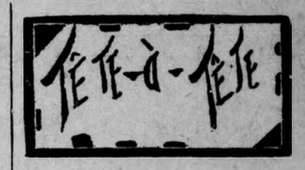
MINISTERIAL TOURS

The Bombay Ministers' tours and travelling allowances came in for some deserved criticism in the Council on Monday. But the criticism was rather loose and desultory as it was mixed up with other matters, and the main point seems to have been lost sight of. The President was not quite accurate when he said that the point of criticism was that the Ministers did not tour more extensively. The point seems to us to have been that Ministers should tour only on public duty and should not be partial to their own districts. In this connection we are not a little surprised at the Education Minister's statement that he knew nothing of the criticisms on Ministerial tours in the "Bombay Sentinel." Ministers must be more alive to public criticism.

—PRESS VIEWS—

New Parties

Mr. Subedar enunciates plainly the Indian out-look on the matter of tariffs and economic policy. Mr. Buss speaks out the mind of the taxpayer. They both attack the financial orthodoxy of Sir James Grigg. We have no doubt that the Finance Member has many more arrows to his bow, but so have his critics. The result certainly is that Indian politics is beginning to get honest opinions and the discussion is stimulating discussion which should prove most useful in visualising economic issues and thereby helping the various thinkers in the country to join the lists and begin, from now, to form groups so that when the new constitution comes into being, we may have parties formed on well understood economic and social principles. All we plead for is that the contestants should be open to conviction.—"Roy's Weekly"



In his great speech, winding up the Second Reading of the Finance Bill, Sir James Grigg said that Mr. Desai's speech was a political propaganda speech, the like of which Mr. Desai delivered on all occasions, however, appropriate or inappropriate.

We sympathise with Sir James. But what can poor Mr. Desai do, seeing that whatever the Indian subject he has to deal with, he comes face to face with the domination of Sir James' country, Sir James' countrymen and Sir James himself?

* * * *

Unlike Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, however, Sir James himself, so he declared, did not wish to deal with the political aspect.

And then in the same speech he declared, in the true propagandist style of a certain section of British politicians and press, that "India's millions would prefer the present benevolent system of evolution to responsible Government within the British Empire to Communistic Dictatorship of the Congress"!

Evidently the strain of answering criticisms had become too much for Sir James Griggs' memory which either shrank in or fled from him.

* * * *

But his speech has convinced us very clearly of one thing. Sir James Grigg is badly needed in his own country.

* * * *

But most impressive was Dr. Khan Saheb's final Communistic declaration that "the starving millions are the creation of God and we consider it our duty to emancipate them," and so on....

—Delhi correspondent of Bori Bundar.

Down with the Communist Doctor and Communistic declaration!

But what would be the right and proper anti-Communist declaration, that the starving millions are the creation of Britain?

* * * *

Night subs are great beings. Without them night life in a morning newspaper office will be a lifeless affair, not worth living. Our own confrere, we gratefully acknowledge, is no exception. He is a worthy representative of the tribe. In fact, on occasions, he is distinctly one of the most remarkable ones when he decides upon a solo performance of feats of the most chaotic imagination—and all on a couple of cups of jet black coffee.

* * * *

The other day we were startled—as you must have been—to find him capping the characteristically modest proceedings of the local Council with

* * * *

5 YEARS' TERM FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL

House Votes Longer Life For Itself

We ventured to point out the obvious mistake. But it was no good. Our confrere entered into a long explanation and "any way, the fact is true in essence whether or no it has any relevance to the actual proceedings and whether or no the Council itself is responsible."

We tried arguments and persuasions, but our confrere was adamant. He curtly refused to relent and referred us to "my previous answer" even as Sir Henry Craik has been doing in regard to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the Hindusthan Seva Dal and the Khudai Khidmatgars. Well, that was final and decisive. We couldn't very well question a precedent, thrice blessed and associated with no less a person than the Honourable the Home Member of the Government of India.

Long live our Night Sub, long live the Council with—how many lives has it already had?—and, yes, long live Sir Henry Craik.

* * * *

Thus the Hon. Sir Fazli Husain at the Delhi University Convocation:—

"Much of life's acerbity will be sweetened if we study the past and view the present and the future with the desire to understand rather than misunderstand the acts and opinions of others."

How true! Oh, how very true!! And how very pathetically true!

* * * *

"There goes a fellow who seems to take the worst possible view of everything."

"Is he a pessimist, then?"

"No, he's an amateur photographer."

In The Assembly Chamber

Debate On Karachi Firing

MR. BHULABHAI'S EFFECTIVE SPEECH

Tribute To Late Mr. Sherwani

BY K. T. SHAH

Discussion on the Second Reading of the Finance Bill has not yet been concluded; and it is now fairly certain, the Sessions would have to be extended into April. The resumption of the debate, after a long spell of holidays, was, as Mr. Satyamurti declared, very difficult, not only because the Congress Party was under the shadow of impending death; but also because it is so difficult to recapture the atmosphere of the old debate after such an interval. Mr. Satyamurti, however, had prepared himself well for the fight; and acquitted himself with his usual directness that was a refreshing contrast to the manuscript eloquence of other speakers. If Mr. Pant achieved heights of ethical grandeur in announcing his faith and describing his vision of the India of the future, Mr. Satyamurti maintained his reputation for direct hits against the New financial gospel of St. James. Pant is an idealist in playing the role of a politician, Satyamurti is an advocate by training as well as temperament. His declaration in favour of Nationalisation of Key Industries roused the same vein of enthusiasm among his more advanced followers on the Congress benches, and the same dismay on the Opposite side, that such declarations of general policy are wont to provoke. If Pant made reservations in his Communist Credo, for the Altar and for Hymen,—Satyamurti had his own reservations regarding the utility or necessity of private enterprise. Perhaps the Congress leaders have not yet defined clearly their social policy. Otherwise there can be no ground for such halting, hesitating utterances on the most burning topic of the day all the world over,—nor for such self-contradictions as those noted earlier in another speech from the same side on the Army Cut motion. On the whole, I think, if there is one man in this Assembly, with a clear vision and a definite plan, a social philosophy and a moral purpose, it is Govind Vullubh Pant; and so I would not dwell upon his reservations, which I take to be more a sign of a studious and cautious temperament, than a symbol of reaction.

Urdu In Assembly

The debate provided, on Thursday, a novelty, if not a sensation, in two speeches delivered in Urdu. The Hon. Member responsible for the Bill was seen taking copious notes,—though it is permissible to doubt if the notes related to these declamations in a foreign tongue,—or to arrears of work in another connection. It is a moot question whether the country's business would gain in despatch by the use of the vernacular in the Legislature. At present many speakers on the Opposition side seem to be struggling not only against the King's Government, but also against the King's English. In their own tongue, even if they could not be all as eloquent as Mrs. Naidu, they might at least be all as correct as Mr. Bajpai, for example. But, as there is not a single vernacular that could be used and understood by all the elected representatives of the people, the problem is, for the moment at any rate, of only academic importance. And then, the systematic slaughter of grammar and idiom, not to mention the distortion in accent, that some speakers in English indulge in provides a beauty so unique and entertaining that many an onlooker would be grieved to miss it. Let 'status quo' prevail.

The Karachi Tragedy

Thursday evening was devoted to the Adjournment Motion moved by Mr. Gauba anent the firing and loss of life at Karachi. The case was moderately put; and the issues were closely narrowed down in a carefully phrased and admirably restrained speech by the mover. He believed the loss of life, or injury to person, to be disproportionate; and, therefore, wanted an impartial Committee of Enquiry to consider whether the force used was the minimum necessary for meeting the emergency. Mr. Jinnah in a forceful speech mainly directed against the Home Member,—who is a blunderer on such occasions,—defined the issues before the House with legal clearness. It was a great advocate demanding justice for his client,—in this instance, the crowd at Karachi; or, rather, the killed and wounded when he asked for an impartial enquiry to find out if the force employed was the minimum necessary. It was a statesman demanding to know if the authorities had taken all precautions,—all preventive measures against the very occurrence of such a tragedy. He was indignant to boiling point, when the Home Member recalled his own experience at Lahore, some years earlier, in a similar quandary. "With this experience to guide you; with the knowledge you had of the potentialities of the situation,"—(the phrase is mine, Mr. Jinnah does not use such long words,—but the sentiment is his, —) "since March 2, why had you not taken sufficient preventive measures to avoid a crowd collecting at all?" Prevention is better than cure,—he urged a hoary proverb in support of his argument; and some one bettered it by the amendment:—"than shooting."

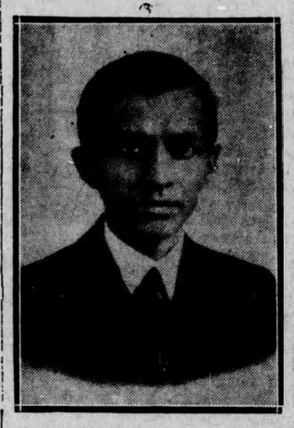
The Home Member had no reply; and the case was lost to Government, even before the Home Member rose to make his most unconvincing defence. The Nationalists were by no means quite convinced of the justice of this demand for enquiry; but they had the good sense, on the whole, to remain silent and neutral if they could not vote on the popular side. Mr. Aney's passionate interruption, of one of the speakers for the motion indicated, however, the smouldering volcano successfully concealed. It was, a good augury for the continued teamwork in this Assembly that Mr. Aney and his followers did not complicate matters by intemperate speech or untoward vote. Mr. Desai, on behalf of the Congress, made one of the shortest, most temperate effective and well-phrased speeches that he has ever delivered in this House. Though a solitary spokesman of his Party, his utterance was loaded with all the weight and dignity of the leader of the Opposition and the chief spokesman of the nation.—speaking with one voice, acting as though by one impulse. It was a gesture as well as an augury; a promise as well as a warning; and, I think, it was equally successful in either phase.

Tributes To Sherwani

Friday was a day of mourning. Mr. Sherwani had passed away in the early hours of the morning, causing an irreparable loss to his Party in the Assembly, and making an all but unfillable gap in the ranks of true patriots in the country. The tributes paid in the Assembly to the memory of the deceased were heartfelt as they were earnest. One might have, at moments, wished the speakers were a little more audible; but the occasion was their excuse, and their emotion was undoubted. The U. P. Mussulmans, of the Congress persuasion, have lost a leader, whom it would be difficult to replace. The Congress Party in the Assembly has already lost three stalwarts by death. Will they be able to retain hold of this seat in the New Election? Let the dead warrior, however, requiescat in pace.

On Saturday, the day opened with a strange piece of bungling, for which, I am afraid, blame must rest on the Opposition leaders. Notice of adjournment had been given by Pandit Nilkanth Das to consider the situation of Indians in Zanzibar. Had the ordinary routine been followed, the motion would have come up for admission after the questions hour was over. The Leader of the House had, however, arranged, in consultation with some leaders of the Opposition, that the questions be dispensed with that day; and that the entire day be devoted to continuing and completing discussion on the second reading of the Finance Bill. This change in programme was, it seems, not notified in time to the mover of the adjournment; and so at 11 o'clock, when such motions come up for admission, he was not in his place to shoulder responsibility for his motion. Was it entirely Mr. Nilkanth Das's fault that he was not in his place at all? Or is he entitled to be told of such changes in programme arranged between leaders? The matter is of sufficient public interest, not to be

(Continued on page 10.)



V. J. PATHAKJI DEAD

The death of Mr. V. J. Pothakji Bar-at-Law, occurred in Dr. Moolgaoker's hospital, Bombay, last Saturday evening after a brief illness.

Mr. Pathakju came from a well-known Nagar Brahmin family of Sirdar Janardan V. Pathakji and school and college, Mr. Pathakji he proceeded to England and afaly obliged to give up practice.

After a brilliant career both at school and college, Mr. Pathkji was appointed professor of history and economics at the M.T.B. Arts College at Surat. In 1929 re proceeded to England, and after being called to the Bar returned to India in 1930. Owing to illness, however he was occassionly obliged to give up practice.

Mr. Pathakji was a man of wide culture. He was a student of Gujarati literature and had made his mark as a critic of great promise by his contributions to various periodicals.

Mr. Pathakji was a keen student of Indian music and was several times examiner for the higher degree examinations in music.

NON-OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO KARACHI FIRING

Muslim M. L. A's Decision

NEW DELHI, March 26.

At a meeting of the Muslim members of the Central Legislature it has been decided that if the Government fail to appoint an impartial public committee to inquire into the Karachi firing, a non-official inquiry committee consisting of Muslims and non-Muslims be appointed to hold investigation and submit their report to the public and the Central Legislature and the Government.—United Press

INDIANS & TEACHER'S POSTS IN BRITAIN

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas Williams drew attention to the difficulties experienced by English-born Indians seeking appointment as teachers in Britain despite educational qualifications.

Mr. Womersley, Government spokesman, replied that the appointment of teachers was in tht hands of local education authorities and added that Viscount Halifax was unaware of any considerations other than general suitability were considered in making the appointments. Therefore he did not think it necessary to interfere.

Mr. Williams drew attention to the fact that in ten Indian provinces Directors of Education were Europeans.

Mr. Womersley referred to the answer already given.

Death Sentences Will Be Commuted?

(Special Cable).

KAUNAS, March 26.

It is highly probable that the death sentences of the four Nazis mentioned earlier will be commuted to life imprisonment. The execution anyhow is not likely before May pending further proceedings.

Lincolnshire Corrected Probables

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 26.

Followng are the Lincolnshire corrected probables: Wrickaby rides "Barredumber" and John Doyle "Wrazhall'.' Omit "Hopetoun," "Sublimeprince" and 'Fairabbess."

NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT FOR BELGIUM

M. Vanzeeland Becomes Premier And Foreign Minister

BRUSSELS, March 25.

M. Vanzeeland, Vice-Governor of the National Bank, has formed a National Union Government representing all the three big Belgian parties, Catholic, Socialist and Liberal.

M. Vanzeeland will be Premier and Foreign Min'ster, M. Max Leo Gerrard, Finance Minister while M. Van der Velde and M. Hymans are ministers without portfolio. —Reuter.

GAG ORDER ON YOUTHS

Move Against Holding Of All Burma Conference?

YENANGYAUNG, March 26.

Notices under section 144 Cr. P.C. have been served by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate upon U. So Thein, well-known anti-separationist and forty other Thakins. It transpires that notices are in connection with All Burma Youths Conference to be held on 30th March. Thakins, meaning masters of the land, are members of "Burma for Burmans" League.—A.P.

BOARD OF TRADE CRITICISED

Br. Standards Of Inspection Are Superior, Replies Runciman To Labourites

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Mar. 26.

A spirited debate developed in the House of Commons on the British shipping casualties during the past winter, several Labourites complaining that the Board of Trade was not sufficiently active in inspecting the vessels and were allowing the ships in bad repair to go to sea. They mentioned particularly the losses of 'Lacrescenta,' 'Saxiby', 'Millpool', 'Nsworth' and 'Blair Gowrie'.

Mr. Runciman replying announced an investigation on the broadest possible lines into the recent shipping losses and a court of inquiry to be presided over by Lord Merrivale. He said that the Labourites had suggested that a certain number of vessels were badly designed and had bad accommodation for the crews and were unsafe although the Board of Trade carried out nearly 12,000 inspections last year. He claimed that the standards of inspection were higher in the British ports than in any other country owing to the spirit of mercantile marine and Board of Trade organization.

He remarked on the difficulty of ascertaining the causes of disaster as in two or three cases entire crews had disappeared and it was doubtful whether there would ever be an evidence of the causes of calamity.

RUBBER MARKET DEVELOPES FIRMNESS

Sequel To Announcement Of New Quotas

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 26.

Following the announcement of the new rubber quotas, the rubber share market quickly developed firmness, and the leading shares rose. Considerable excitement also prevailed in the commodity market where the price of raw material rose sharply to 6-1|8 pence per lb.

JAPAN CEASES FROM LEAGUE

Two Years Notice Terminates To-day

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 26.

Japan ceases to belong to the League of Nations to-morrow when the two years' notice expires.

LEAGUE SECRETARY EXPRESSES REGRET

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, March 26.

Mr. Avenol, Secretary-General, League of Nations, has issued a statement expressing the greatest regret at the League losing an original member, but welcoming Japan's intention to pursue the policy of international co-operation.

"I don't think we should abandon the hope of the League's universality," adds Avenol.

JAPAN'S SAGACITY COMMENDED

(Special Cable)

TOKIO, March 26.

On the ground that Japan desires the severance to pass as quietly as possible, Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, refused to make any statement but the other Foreign officials commended the sagacity of Japan's withdrawal which combined with Mr. Hirota's denunciation of the Washington Treaty and his conciliatory policy towards the U.S.S.R. have enhanced Japan's prestige in the Far East.

SMALLEST FIELD THIS YEAR

Exceptionally Light Betting In Grand National

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 26.

In the Grand Nation the field will be one of the smallest for many years. It appears the race lies between the British-owned "Golden Miller," the American-owned "Thomond" and the French-bred "Tapinois." Briscoo, trainer of "Golden Miller," says it was never better. Anthony, trainer of "Thomond" hopes to turn tables on the Cheltenham Gold Cup result with full eight pounds. Hurt trainer of "Tapinois" says "Golden Miller" will have to a wonderful horse successfully to give "Tapinois" 26 pounds. Beeby, Beeby owner-trainer, says "Brienz" has really good chance. Mister Bostwick, the American owner-rider of "Castle Irwell" it has excellent outside chance and would soon ride him as good as any horse in the race. Major Furlong, owner-trainer, of "Really True" and "Reynolds Town" consders they have good sporting chances and should run prominently.

The bookmakers are looking forward to spring a double with the usual degree of optimsim although betting this year is exceptionally light. However, the backers are supporting only four horses for Lincolnshire, namely, "Commander," "Overcoat", "Flamenco" and "Llanarmon" with which "Golden Miller" has been double for big sums.

"ROSE DEVIE" SCRATCHED

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 26.

"Rose Devie" was scratched from Lincolnshire at 09|00 hours to-day.

No Release Of Gharwal Prisoners

Army Secretary Tells Assembly C. D. Has Nothing To Do With Their Conviction

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Assembly met to-day to consider supplementary demands for grants, including those for the disposal of the current years surplus.

At question time in the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Henry Craik, replying to Mr. Satyamurthi said: "As had been done on the occasion of the previous general elections the Government of India asked the local Government and not C.I.D. officers to supply them with a statement giving for all newly electd candidates a brief account of their position and political antecedents and showing the party to which they belong.

This information is clearly useful to members of the Government. Reports received from the local Governments have been printed so that they may be in more convenient form and have been supplied to members of the Executive Council and will be for departmental use, but will not be supplied to members of the Assembly. The reports have been printed as part of other departmental work and the Government do not see that any useful purpose will be served by obtaining any information as to the cost of printing those papers. No separate account is kept and the cost will not be much."

Mr. Satyamurti: "Why is it not made available to the members of the Assembly?"

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT

Sir Henry Craik: Because it is a confidential document.

Mr. Satyamurti: Is it fair that you should have information about us and we not about you?

Sir Henry Craik: You already have it.

Dr. Rajan: In case the information is wrong, are we entitled to correct it?

Sir Henry Craik: We get the information that is available. It is compiled by the local Governments.

LOCAL GOVTS. INFALLIBLE

Dr. Rajan: Is the local Government's information always correct?

Sir Henry Craik: Yes.

Mr. Satyamurti: What is the information about me?

Sir Henry Craik: The member perhaps takes himself more seriously than I do. I actually have not read it. (Loud laughter).

Mr. Satyamurti: Then why waste the tax-payer's money, if the information is not read?

Sir Henry Craik: I have read parts of it, but not that relating to the Hon. member. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Asaf Ali asked what conclusions were reached by the Government of India on the J.P.C. debates in the Assembly and similar debates in the provincial Legislative Councils, from the opinions expressed in Indian edited English and vernacular newspapers and the resolutions passed by the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the Muslim League.

GOVT. REFUSE TO DISCLOSE

Sir N. N. Sircar replied: These questions are directed to find out the opinions or inferences drawn by the Government of India and they submit that they are not bound to disclose the opinions. Moreover, it is impossible to answer questions, which proceed on the assumption that the conclusions or opinions were formed separately on separate items, which assumption is not admitted to be correct. Nor is it admitted that the conclusions were formed on the materials mentioned in the questions. The Government, in the public interest, is not in a position to disclose the confidential communication, which is the subject matter of the question."

Mr. Satyamurti: Have the Government come to any conclusion on the items referred to, in Mr. Asaf Ali's questions?

Sir N. N. Sircar: Yes.

Mr. Satyamurti: Have they been included in the despatch to the Secretary of State?

Sir N. N. Sircar: What we have sent to the Secretary of State is of a confidential nature.

GOVT.'S OPTIMISM

Mr. Satyamurti: Does the document contain the conclusions of the Government of India?

Sir N. N. Sircar: That will be giving away a part of the contents of the documents, which I am refusing to disclose. But I am prepared to tell my friend what the conclusion is.

Mr. Satyamurti: Yes?

Sir N. N Sircar: The conclusion is that despite disclaimers, everybody will come and work the constitution. (Loud laughter).

Mr. Satyamurti: Have the Government of India said that to the Secretary of State?

Sir N. N. Sircar: What we have said to the Secretary of State is confidential.

GROUNDS FOR GOVT'S OPINION

Mr. Satyamurti: But you have told us what you have told the Secretary of State. May I ask on what ground you came to that conclusion?

Sir N. N. Sircar: The grounds are mentioned in the items mentioned by Mr. Asaf Ali and 100 different items, such as speeches made and the inferences drawn therefrom.

Mr. Satyamurti was about to ask another question, when the President remarked: "We cannot have another debate on the J.P.C. report."

NO RELEASE FOR GARHWALI PRISONERS

Mr. G. S. Gupta asked questons regarding the sepoys of the Garhwali Regiment who are still undergoing imprisonment.

Mr. Tottenham replied the certain ex-soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Garwhal Rifles, are still undergoing terms of imprisonment for mutiny for which they were sentenced in June, 1930, and their names are Chandar Singh Bhandari, Narainsingh Gurain, Kesar Singh Rawat and Jitsingh Rawat. The sentences of the first two expire on the 6th of June, 1950, and 1945, respectively and of the last two on the 6th June, 1940.

Mr. Gupta: Will Government release them in view of the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Mr. Tottenham replied in the negative and said that the circumstances in which they were convicted had no connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

200 RURAL POST OFFICES

That 200 rural post offices will be started during the current year out of the provision of Rs. 50,000 made for this purpose, stated Sir Frank Noyce answering Prof. Ranga Iyer.

Sir Frank assured that Government fully recognise the advisability of providing postal facilities to rural areas but owing to the financial position the extension of postal facilities had been considerably restricted during recent years. Sir Frank Noyce added that the total number of post offices at the end of the financial year 1923-24 was 1940 (?-17,490) and at the end of the year 1933-34 the number was 23,676 showing the net increase of 4186 offices during ten years or about 419 per annum. New Post Offices were opened as and where justified and no definite number of new offices to be opened was fixed for each year in advance. The total number of Post Offices in charge of Extra Departmental Agents on 31st March 1933-34 was 17,328.

Magisterial 'Hukum' For Police

Watch Congress Workers And Report Activities

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

It is understood that the District Magistrate has issued a circular to all police officers in the district, ordering them to report about the Congress activities in the villages and towns under their jurisdiction.

Directions

It is further understood that the circular enquiries about the number of Congress members enrolled, the names and addresses of the Congress workers, the response of the public to the Congress activities, the number of people who join the Congress activities, etc.

Police Busy

The police are stated to be gathering detailed information as per orders contained in the District Magistrate's circular.—United Press.

ENROLMENTS PROCEEDING FOR 1936 EXAMINATIONS

ORAL or POSTAL TUITION

FOR

Accounting (F.C.R.A. and F.C.P.A.), Auditing (R.A.), Banking (Cert. A.I.B. and Cert. A.I.I.B.), Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Company Management and Secretarial Practice (F.I.S.A.), and other Examinations, such as L.C.C. and D. Com. (I.M.C.)

BEST STAFF TRAINING RESULTS

Courses to suit Graduates, Matriculates and Non-Matriculates.

Apply for Complete Free Prospectus.

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

(Established: 1924)

NAVSARI CHAMBERS, OUTRAM ROAD, BOMBAY.

Small-Pox: Its Prevention And Cure

A HOMEOPATH'S SUGGESTION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article subscribed by Dr. Dattatraya Ganesh Kale on the prevention and cure of small-pox which appeared in your issue of the 17th March will no doubt prove to be of much interest to those who have read it.

Personally, though I am a firm believer in homeopathy I would gladly welcome any new assistance offered in the line of curative methods particularly on such a loathsome disease as smallpox.

The possibility of obtaining wild banana seeds in cities in sufficient quantity and in a measure to be within the reach of all those who would be in need would prove a problem—unless there comes forward an organized body who would have the seeds sold through the agency of the local chemists on the lines of other medicated drugs, and this undoubtedly will take its own time.

To-day, as other believers in homeopathy, I always entertain a well-grounded faith that by the treatment of homeopathy any diseased tissues can be so modified as to effect a cure. Not abating any way in my faith in using the homeopathic drugs on certain defined methods, I would nevertheless welcome any additions to medical science that can prove their value, because of late workers in independent fields have come to independent conclusions from which a homeopathist can draw much encouragement.

Those who have won their belief by experience have firm faith in homeopathy, and in view of the prevalence of the disease in the city and the presidency I am emboldened to suggest homeopathic method of cure and prevention on the same disease.

Apart from the strict observance of the hygienic laws towards sick patients, the following two drugs will in the majority of cases be found helpful, and can be had from the stockists of homeopathic drugs in Bombay and elsewhere.

Veriolinum: is a drug prepared from the lymph from small-pox pistuls—the administration of this drug not only protects against smallpox, but modifies and cures the disease.

Dr. Jahr in his practice used to prescribe this drug at the commencement of the disease, and had generally abbreviated the disease by it more than any other agent even after the exanthama was fully out.

If this did not act well, he would have recourse to sulphur, by which means he would cure patients more speedily and leave them less pitted, than by any other drugs.

The last-named drug is a powerful agent and we homeopaths believe it to be the king of all the drugs.

Sulphur is particularly employed when there is a decomposition of the fluid, and a furious itching, and should be continued even when the disease is on the decline. It serves as a preventive to the usual sequelae and can be safely used until recovery is complete.

During the entire course of the disease, especially when the skin becomes hot, painful and irritable, great relief may be obtained by a sponge with warm water to which a spoonful of perfumed carbolic acid has been added

For a drink, cold water is generally preferable, although by many it is considered to be objectionable.

In conclusion, with a view to encourage the confidence of the public of the efficiency of treatment by homeopathy, and in their interest, I would appeal to those practitioners who have already gained vast experience to put forward any better suggestions than what I have done in my own way, and to uphold the tradition of its best results.—Yours, etc.,

U. S. RAO.

Bombay Tram & Bus Stops.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some years ago when the Bombay Tramway Company speeded up their tramway services, they eliminated a number of unnecessary stoppages. This was a great improvement, but it is to be regretted that the Company have been recently putting in a number of extra stoppages and are gradually lapsing back to the old state of affairs. Extra stops are put in wherever they seem for some slight or substantial reason to be necessary, without due regard to the proximity of number of stops. To give an instance, an additional stop near Sir Phirozeshah Mehta's Statue was recently put in for Nos. 1 and 6 'up' services, probably for reasons of traffic, within a stone's throw of an already existing stop at the Municipal Office, but the latter stop was not at the same time eliminated which should certainly have been done.

The Company have been for some time experimenting with "Request" stops on the tramcar routes, but these are being administered in a way that renders their purpose useless, namely by invariably pulling up at these stops! May I request that the Company give their drivers and conductors proper instructions regarding the administration of "resuest" stops, and also inform the passengers by notices to be present on the driver's deck if they want to get down at an approaching "request" stop. These kind of stops may in some cases be put in as additonal stops, but if the Company want them to be really effective, they should gradually replace the existing less important compulsory stops, thus working as time saving factors.

May I say a few words regarding bus stops. These suffer from the same defects as the tram stops in being too many. It is manifestly absurd for a fast service like the Omnibus to have the same frequency of compulsory stops as the tramcar (watch the "L" route stops!) There is only one correct principle on which the bus stops should be instituted and that is "Why should the bus stop if there is nobody to get in or get out". This would mean in practice that there should be only a few compulsory stops at important places (e. g. Lal Baug and Victoria Gardens) the rest should all be "request" stops.

If the Company acted up to these suggestions they may soon be able to start with a new slogan "Travel in comfort and speed by the B.E.S.T."—Yours, etc.,

S. K. BHAVNAGRI.

JAPANESE MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6).

fully equipped with Casablancas on Ring frames (made in Japan) and working very satisfactorily with 24 Draft in 40s counts from good American cotton. In addition to the original Casablancas, the patent rights for which have been purchased by a Textile machine factory, there are two other systems with single and double aprons, based more or less on Casablanca. These two systems are manufactured by another textile mechanist with some minor modifications and even these systems of high drafting are also working satisfactorily. There is a third one, called in Japan "The Rieter" three roller high drafting system. I saw this system working from Inter bobbins in two mills spinning 16s. from Indian cotton and the other one producing 40s. from good American cotton. But the draft in these two cases is not so high as it is in Casablancas, but certainly higher than the one in four roller system in India. In Japan the four roller system has not made even the least headway. When I was discussing with a textile engineer, he casually remarked that any high draft system working with both Roving and Inter, is not at all high draft. He said that high draft means and should mean the elimination of at least one process in speed frames. So the Roving process has completely disappeared even in the old mills. The factory, which is noted for the manufacture of the world famous Tovoda Automatic looms, has brought forth an ingenious speed frame called Simplex slubbing frame, with four rollers and the one 1934 mill which I saw, is having only these frames and the bobbins from these slubbings are taken direct to Ring frames having the Casablancas. I saw in another mill these simplex bobbins working on Rieter high draft Ring frames. This means that even the Inter has disappeared for good in all the new mills; in fact new mills in Japan are not installing either the Inter or Roving frames.

Better Carding

I find in Japan that the speed of the cards and draw frames are on the whole kept lower than in India, so also the wrapping is light. Since the speed frames, which by the way are also removing some short fibres and dirt, are disappearing slowly and steadily it is all the more essential that the cotton should receive better treatment than before in the blow—room and cards, because better carding and drawing means both better yarn and higher draft. The new mills in India are following the wise policy of having more cards per preparation. So better carding is very important for the successful working of high draft. On the other hand the speed of Ring frames is slowly mounting up and the average speed in Japan to-day is certainly higher than 11,000 though in one mill I saw Japanese frames working with 13,000 speed per minute with variable speed motors. In contrast to the above there are many mills in India especially in Bombay working with about 8 to 9,000 spindle speed. . . . —We forget that this is an age of speed.

A Boom?

It is admitted by many Japanese Engineers and even in the Japanese papers that, there is a boom both in the textile and Rayon industries. Some mills I saw, are extending their activities and also new mills are being started. I know from "Asahi" annual number in English, which is the foremost newspaper in Japanese with a daily circulation of three millions, that every month 50,000 spindles are added. Now, there are, I mean at the end of 1934, about 10,000,000 spindles working for 17 hours of two shifts of 8½ hours each and as I have already pointed out once before, Japan has beaten England in the total volume of export trade in 1933. On an average, they have declared 10.6 per cent. dividend in 1933 in spite of the fact that almost all the countries have raised their tariff walls against Japanese piece-goods.

The Japanese mills are now increasing the production of fine goods and as a consequence the consumption of Indian cotton is on the decline. In 1932 and in 1933 they imported 91,000 and 1130,000 bales of Indian cotton. I gather from private talks that after the period of Simla Trade Agreement expires, they may not require more than 1,000,000 bales of Indian cotton per year. On the other hand they are consuming about 4,000,000 bales of American cotton. To-day the new mills are almost always equipped for spinning fine counts of 40s. and 60s. I think, in future, we can hold our own—at least in our province of coarse counts—but it will be impossible to face the severe competition from Japan in finer counts and fabrics under the existing tariff walls, especially, as mentioned before.

(To Be Continued).

Double Victory For Opposition

In Assembly

(Continued from page 1).

of the special circumstances of the case he was inclined to hold that this was a fit motion to be debated, and asked whether any one had any objection. .

The Government took no objection and the motion was fixed for discussion at 4 this afternoon.

The Finance Member asked whether the grievance was that non-official representatives of the House had not been associated with the enquiry, and that now there was no opportunity for their views being placed before the tribunal or whether they wished to discuss the question in such a way that they could formulate their views on the actual financial claims.

The President said that the second could only be discussed in so far as it had a bearing on the first.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

A series of supplementary grants in respect of railways for 1934-35 were moved by Mr. P. R. Rau.

Mr. Nilkant Das moved several cuts. The discussion was held over on the item regarding the disposal of the obsolete and unwanted stores on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. When the matter came before the Railway Standing Finance Committee, Mr. Nilkant Das had asked for detailed information about them.

Mr. Rau said that he had already supplied this information to Mr. Nilkant Das. Mr. Nilkant Das said, "perhaps." The item was approved after further discussion in which Mr. Desai, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. N. G. Ranga participated.

Mr. Nilkant Das had contended that there was an excess in the stores balance.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir was informed that this was a mere book adjustment pending disposal of the material at depreciated value.

Mr. Satyamurthi complained on a point of order that Rs. 12 crores were involved in supplementary demands on the agenda to-day and said that supplementary demands could be moved only for unforesetn charges like earthquake relief and not for additional grants.

The President observed: "It is for the Government and the House to see that proper estimates are made and excess of expenditure on a large scale is not incurred."

All other demands for grants in respect of railways were voted upon.

"NO" TO CUSTOM'S DEMAND

Sir James Grigg then moved a supplementary demand for grant amounting to Rs. 11 lakhs in respect of customs.

Mr. Satyamurthi said that the details of the expenditure included expenses in connection with the sugar duty. Therefore, to that extent they could raise the question of policy and added that he relied on a previous ruling on the subject.

Sir James Grigg represented that the demand was under the head "Customs" and the expenditure was for collection of taxes.

The President upheld the objection and ruled that questions of policy could not be raised.

Accordingly various amendments on the demand were dropped and the demand put to vote.

The Opposition cried 'no.' A division took place and, while the respective whips were angling for votes, the teller took away a voting paper from the Secretary's table.

Mr. Desai asked for a ruling as to whether the voting paper once brought could be taken back.

The President said it could not be taken back.

Dr. Rajan contended that it had been taken back. The President learnt from the Assistant Secretary that this was so and remarked that this occurred without his permission, but added that he learnt that additional votes had not been recorded.

The result of the voting was that the demand was rejected by 54 votes against 53. The Opposition received the announcement amidst cheers.

LOANS IN ENGLAND

In the course of the voting on the other demands for grants, the Finance Member, replying to Mr. Ranga's inquiry, said that, when a loan was raised in England, the rate of payments made to the Bank of England was the same as made by the Dominions, namely, one and a half per cent. The brokerage in India was less because the Government did a large part of the work themselves.

Mr. Satyamurthi took three opportunities to point out that the Government had not taken the earliest opportunity to take the Assembly's sanction to the supplementary demands for expenditure and that this was a violation of the standing orders.

The Finance Member said that Mr. Satyamurthi was merely pushing his head into a mare's nest. What the Government of India was doing was the practice recommended by the Public Accounts Committee.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed confirmed that this practice had been going on for the past five years.

Mr. Satyamurthi expressed the hope that the new Public Accounts Committee would change it.

At this stage the clock struck 4 and the adjournment motion was taken up.

INDO-BURMA TRIBUNAL

An Insult To India

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji moving that the House now do adjourn said that, left to the peoples of India and Burma, the problem of adjustment would never have arisen as neither people wanted separation which was forced on them by the British. The problem before the Tribunal was complicated and required expert and detailed representation of non-official Indian and Burman view points. The personnel of the Tribunal was an insult to India. Sir Sydney Rowlatt's name had an evil association in India with the Jallianwalla Bagh, while Mr. Amery was one of the most reactionary Tories and was the symbol of reaction in the Colonies and Dependencies and wanted the sun to shine over the British Empire as if God was afraid to trust Englishmen in the dark. Such a Tribunal could not be impartial.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION

He reminded Government that the Capitation Tribunal was a judicial body and two Indians were on it and if they had not been present India would (? not) have got the terms she secured. He demanded the reconstitution of the Tribunal to include representatives of India and Burma, but if, for arguments sake, that was not possible, he demanded that at least the British Government should be asked to make the Tribunal stay its proceedings until non-official representatives of the two countries had placed their views before the Tribunal.

NIXON & HOWARD

Messrs. Nixon and Howard could never represent their point of view as they had unconscious bias. Messrs. Nixon and Howard had themselves differed widely in their calculations. Mr. Nixon estimated the annual liability of Burma at 35 lakhs and Nixon (? Howard) at 105 lakhs. Again India's contribution to the war had been calculated at 100 millions, while it was 125 millions. He also instanced the question of allocation of debt, pension charges, local deficits and cost of Burma Railways which required proper representation by non-officials before the Tribunal could arrive at a just decision.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Mr. B. Das said that the history of the question was one of broken pledges—pledges given at the R. T. C. and those given by Sir George Schuster. He reminded the House that Sir Bhupendra Mitra, on behalf of the Government, had insisted on the matter being referred to a standing tribunal of the Imperial Conference or to a committee of the Privy Council. That opinion was also disregarded by the Secretary of State. The Government of India's despatch had stated that Indian public opinion would watch this question most zealously, more particularly allocation of debt. The fact of the matter was that though the Government of India and the present Burma Governor were against the separation of Burma the British were forcing it on them.

Sir N. N. Sircar asked whether the opinion of the Government of India on separation was relevant to the discussion. The Deputy President ruled that Mr. Das could refer to the financial adjustment, but not discuss the merits of the separation question.

INDIA TO PAY FOR BR. BENEFIT.

Mr. B. Das said that Mr. Howard wanted Burma to pay only one and a half crores of military expenditure, whereas the Simon Commission had recommended two and a half. Then again Messrs. Howard and Nixon had calculated the debt share at 62 crores, while Sir George Schuster thought it would go up to 70 crores and the speaker's estimate was 100 crores. The fact of the matter was that Britishers wanted Burma to become their colony for exploitation and wished India to pay for it. Speaking on behalf of the Congress Party he declared that they had no confidence in the Tribunal, more especially that the inclusion of Sir Sidney Rowlatt was an insult to India. It was also an insult to imply that India did not possess financiers and economists who could sit on the Tribunal. He demanded a Tribunal presided over by a Member of the League of Nations and having no Britisher on it.

BURMA'S ATTITUDE

Dr. Thein Maung explained the position of Burma. The people of Burma had asked for separation as long ago as 1917, for Burma believed that it was through separation that they could realise their political goal of responsible ful self-Government with Dominion Status. Burma at the same time felt that she must part from India as a friend and remain as a good neighbour of India's. Burma did not wish to start her political career with any ill-feeling as between Burma and India. On the other hand, Burma wanted to start her new political career after separation with the blessings, good-will and friendship of India. Burman's recognised that there should be a reasonable trade agreement as well as a just financial settlement between the two countries. They would not be satisfied unless India and Burma were represented on the Tribunal, and unless their cases were heard before the Tribunal. Financial adjustment between India and Burma was not a matter only for two Governments as the two countries were vitally interested and a public meeting at Rangoon had repeated the demand for representative Burmans being on the Tribunal.

Maulana Shaukat Ali appealed to the Government of India to protect the interests of Indian traders in Burma. Burmans being easeloving would not work. The result would be exploitation by foreigners.

THIS FEVERISH HASTE

Mr. Avanashalingam Chetty pointed out that on the 21st of last month the Finance Member gave the impression that the Tribunal would take long time to finish work and so the Secretary of State thought it unnecessary to associate the members of the Standing Finance Committee. Now he said the Tribunal was finishing the work and there was no need to appoint Indians. This feverish haste did not sufficiently prove the "bona fides" of the British Government. Nothing was easier than taking the Assembly into confidence.

THE ISSUES

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the Tribunal was appointed not in accordance with the promises given at the Round Table Conference. They had no information to-day beyond the Howard—Nixon report. Commercial and public opinion in India and Burma had not been given a chance of expressing itself. The Finance Committee of neither the Assembly nor the Burma Council was associated. The Tribunal represented only (? one) party out of the three. The issues involved were India's loos of silver, her share in Burma Railways and the conquest of Burma. Perhaps the Government of India were as ignorant of what happened as the Assembly. Perhaps the Government of India had fought India's case, but was overruled. If that was so now at least they should vigorously press India's case before the Secretary of State The report of the Tribunal should be published and public opinion in India should express itself before a final decision is taken.

At this stage several members moved for closure. The president called on Sir James Grigg to reply.

HOARE'S WORD IS FINAL

Sir James Grigg quoted the language of Sir George Schuster's promise about associating members of the Standing Finance Committee and said the question was regarded by Sir George Schuster as subject to review. On 21st February he (Sir James Grigg) announced the decision of the Secretary of State. The House must assume that the Secretary of State's decision was final.

Pandit Pant: "As breach of promise."

Sir Cowasji: "I never said Government have broken their promise. I said the recommendations of the Round Table Conference had not been carried out."

Sir James Grigg said the next main point of debate was that no new point had been raised beyond what was discussed on the Howard—Nixon report.

READY TO TELL TRIBUNAL

If there were any new points and if they were furnished to him quickly, he would ask that the Tribunal should not report until the Tribunal had seen them. The Tribunal was not the final arbitral body, but merely a body to advise the Secretary of State. He (Sir James Grigg) did not know how soon the Tribunal would finish the examination of the question. If the report was shortly to be published, and if there was a general demand that the House desired to discuss it before the Secretary of State reached final conclusions, he would be glad to forward that view to the Secretary of State.

CHARGE OF IRRESPONSIBILITY

Speaking generally on the debate Sir James Grigg repudiated the suggestion of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji that Mr. Nixon, being an Englishman, was a very inadequate representative of India. Commercial opinion in India since 1932, when the Howard-Nixon report was published and discussed, appeared to have been completely silent. The implication was that there were no new points. To-day's debate was another example of the easy assumption that no serviceman was capable of doing service efficiently and sincerely and further that the only people who represented India were those people who had no responsibility (the last few words of Sir James Grigg were indistinctly heard).

FOREMOST QUESTION

Mr. Desai then stood up and the President called on him, when Sir James Grigg said: "I thought closure had been accepted."

Mr. Desai asked for what reason did the Secretary of State go back upon the assurance that Indian interests would be represented by the association of the members of the Standing Finance Committee? The foremost question was who should bear the cost of the conquest of Burma. Was the Government of India consulted before the Tribunal was appointed? The Howard-Nixon memorandum only contained preliminary material. The Government of India should have been given an opportunity of knowing that the Tribunal was going to be appointed and should have been asked as to its composition. Moreover, sufficient time should have been given to the place of India's case before the Tribunal. There was no information whatsoever on this point.

WHY THIS CHANGE?

Mr. Jinnah suggested they should not adopt a militant attitude. It might be that in this, as in many other matters, the Government of India might have been overruled, but the assembly could censure only the Government of India. The report of the R.T.C. had referred to the appointment of "an Impartial Tribunal." Why did the Secretary of State change his mind and no representative from India or Burma was appointed? Did the Government of India fight before the Secretary of State on this point? It was not with a light heart that he was supporting the vote of censure, but because so often the House had got no satisfaction. They did not get a single word from the Government of India to make the House feel that it was their (India's) own Government.

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Vissanji made no reply and the adjournment motion was carried by 78 votes against 36.

The European group remained neutral.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

BIGGEST DEFEAT OF SESSION

Division List On Seth Vissanji's Motion

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Government sustained today the biggest defeat of the Session on Seth Mathuradas Vissanji's adjournment motion regarding the Tribunal for Burma.

AYES.

The following 78 members voted for the adjournment motion: Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr Giri, Mr K Nageshwar Rao, Prof Ranga, Mr Ananthasayana, Mr A Chettiar, Mr. A Mudaliar, Dr Rajan, Mr K Raja, Mr S Aaron, Mr U A Shah, Moulvi Syed Murtuza, Haji Satwar Sait, Sir Vasudeva Raja, Mr V Chetty, Dr Deshmukh, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr Lalchand Navalrai, Mr Bhulabhai Desai, Mr Jedhe, Mr Gadgil, Mr Hosmani, Mr Jinnah, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatullah, Mr Mody, Dr Banerjea, Mr Chattopadhyay, Pt L K Maitra, Mr S K Som, Mr A C Dutta, Mr Fazlul Huq, Mr M A Baqui, Mr Lahiri Choudhry, Babu

(Continued in col. 1.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

Bajoria, Dr Bhagwandas, Choudhri R N Singh, Mr S K D Paliwal, Pandit Pant, Mr Sri Prakasa, Munshi Iswarsaran, Mr Saksena, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr Ziauddin, Mr Azharali, Mr Shamlal, Lala Fakirchand, Bhai Parmanand, Mr Gauba, H M Abdullah, Sir Meher Shah, Sardar Mangal Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, Mian Ghiasuddin, Mr S N Sinha, Mr B B Varma, Mr B Das, Pt N Das, Mr A N Sinha, Mr D N Singh, Mr Ramnarayan Singh, Mr Nauman, Maulvi Badiuzzaman, Dr Khare, Seth Govinddas, Mr G S Gupta, Nawab S Ali Khan, Seth Sheodass Daga, Mr Bardaloi, Mr B K Das, Mr Matin Choudhry, U Thein Maung, Dr Thein Maung, U Ba Si, Mr Asaf Ali, Seth Bhagchand Soni, and Mr N M Joshi.

The 36 members who voted against the motion included one elected member namely Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, 26 officials except Mr. Tottenham, the Army Secretary, who was not present in the House and all nominated members except Mr. N M Joshi who voted for the motion, Dr. DeSouza and L C Buss who did not caste their votes.

The members of the European group also remained neutral.

TRANSFER OF BARAVALA TO LIMBDI CHIEF

Gadgil Tables Question In Assembly

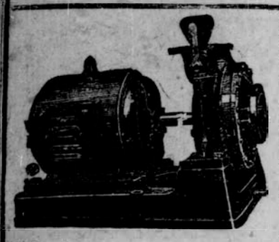
NEW DELHI, March 26.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Member of the Assembly, has tabled a short notice question enquiring (1) whether the Baravala villages in the Western India Agency are being transferred to the Chief of Limbdi.

(2) Is the Government aware of the fact that the people of the Baravala villages of the Western India Agency had been assured by the Government of Bombay from time to time that no transfer from he British control to the control of the Chief of Limbdi will be effected without consulting the residents of the villages concerned;

(3) Whether the Government is willing to consult the residents of the villages before the control is handed over to the Chief of Limbdi.—United Press.

MARELLI



ELECTRIC MOTORS,
ELECTRIC PUMPS,
ELECTRO PLATING SETS,
EXHAUST FANS,
FORGE BLOWERS,
BATTERY CHARGING SETS,
POLISHING MACHINES,
WELDING PLANTS

Sole Agents:

KAYCEE & Co. LTD.

KAYCEE LAHORE-BOMBAY-CALCUTTA-MADRAS. KAYCEE

BOMBAY OFFICE: AJAM BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE
Telephone 25714 Telegrams: "KAYCEE."

WHEN YOU BUY A BICYCLE
Ask your dealer for-
PHILLIPS
CHROMEX & EXCELSIS
TWO CYCLES OF UNIVERSAL APPEAL
THE BEST WORLD VALUE
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE
The TRADE MARK that GUARANTEES the QUALITY
Manufactured throughout by J.A.PHILLIPS & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE is made from a specially selected Wine of excellent quality. Its remarkable rejuvenating properties aid the digestive organs, ensure full nourishment, with a rapid return of healthy vigour in all cases of debility and anæmia.

Phosferine Tonic Wine is supremely beneficial in promoting recovery after influenza or other illnesses, as it builds up vitality, with the strengthened circulation of new rich blood.

A Most Delightful Beverage.
Grateful and Comforting.

Sold by Wine Merchants, Licensed Chemists and Stores.

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Agents: Symonds & Co., P.O. Box 312, Bombay.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6.)

who could afford to pay for gold what America would regard a proper price? Even, therefore, if the U.S.A. wants to try that dodge to force France off gold,—a manoeuvre, the purpose of which it is impossible to understand,—there seem no obvious method, nor any clear consideration why such a process should be set on foot.

N. R. A. Reverses

In America herself, the Roosevelt programme of National Recovery is meeting with unexpected setbacks, according to mail papers received from that country. A Federal Court has decided that the electricity produced by the Tennesse Valley development project could not be sold at lower rates than that sold by other suppliers of that utility. It is, however, of the essence of that scheme that this facility to undersell the private producer of electric energy should be available. Then again, another Federal Court has ruled Section 7(a) to be 'ultra vires' and unconstitutional. This denies organised Labour the right collectively to bargain with the employers,—a fatal flaw under the new conditions in the United States. Finally, the Senate has held, in opposition to the President, that employees under the State Relief Works measures should be paid at the same rates, and no lower rates, as are required under the N.R.A. Codes. These are serious reverses; and though it need not be concluded from these that the President is bankrupt of expedients to meet these untoward developments, it cannot be denied that his prestige and prospects would suffer materially if this tendency is materially accentuated. He can take these decisions through a series of Appeal Courts, till the Supreme Court pronounces its final verdict; and so gain invaluable time. He can act, so far as the relief programme is concerned, through the States; and thus frustrate the Senate's move to alienate from the President the sympathy and votes of organised Labour. These devices are necessary to prevent the Relief Programme being defeated by sheer costliness, and in sheer self-defence. But even if successful, they would mean a strain on the President's popularity, which he will have to discover new means to counteract.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN INSURANCE

(Continued from page 11).

tection from the tax-payers of India, the latter have a right to expect the millowners to support an equally important national activity, by placing their insurance with Indian companies.

I make this appeal not only to the millowners of India, but to all businessmen and patriotic people of this country support Indian insurance companies, and make them a great power in the economic life of India, just as insurance companies have become throughout the world In doing so they will be serving themselves in the end, for in a few years the funds that will accumulate in the hands of Indian insurance companies will be so big that they will not find sufficient investment in gilt-edged securities, and will therefore be necessarily invested in sound industrial concerns. I appeal to my countrymen to practice strict Swadeshi in the matter of insurance, and thus serve their Motherland.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The following resolutions were passed:—

This Conference of the Indian Insurance Companies requests that the Government of India be pleased to take early steps with a view to obtaining correct statistics every year in regard to the volume of insurance business transacted in India by all insurance companies (whether Indian or Non-Indian) under various headings, such as Life, Fire, Marine, Motor Car, Workmen's Compensation and other classes of insurance, showing gross and net premiums, losses and expenses on business underwritten in India and also showing the funds of the companies in India and to make such information available to the public through the Insurance Year Book published by the Government of India.

This Conference records its considered opinion that the present law governing the working of insurance companies in India is antiquated, inadequate and defective inasmuch as (1) it makes no provision for the regulation of non-life business, (2) it does not seek to control the activities of the Non-Indian companies in the interests of the Indian insuring public and (3) many of its provisions, even as regards life business, discriminate against the indigenous concerns and seriously hamper their expansion and growth.

This Conference notes with regret that though a Draft Bill amending the present law was circulated by the Government as long ago as 1925, it has taken no further action in the matter and it has consistently ignored the repeated demands of the Indian Insurance companies made at their first Conference in 1928 and thereafter through the annual Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and later at their 2nd Conference in 1934 for a drastic revision of the present law with a view to eliminate unfair competition by aggressive Non-Indian companies whose activities, if unchecked and unregulated, will seriously militate against the growth of indigenous concerns.

This Conference is therefore of opinion that the Government should immediately proceed to pass a comprehensive Act embracing all kinds of insurance and bringing within its purview all companies operating in India with effective provisions for the protection of the interests of the Indian insuring public and as preliminary thereto it recommends that a Committee of Inquiry should be set up consisting of representatives of the Department of Commerce of the Government of India and of the leading public and commercial bodies with power to,

(i) To invite opinion not only from all commercial bodies but also from Indian insurance companies, prominent public men and such others as might be in a position to offer constructive suggestions;

(ii) To take evidence if necessary; and

(iii) To submit a report to the Government which should publish it for criticism before the Bill is drafted and placed before the Legislatures for enactment into law.

This Conference of the Indian Insurance Cos., places on record its appreciation of the support given so far by the insuring public to indigenous companies. It feels, however, that to enable Indian companies to attain their fullest growth and to render greater service to the commerce and industry of the country, it is essential that all insurances should be placed with Indian Companies. It therefore appeals to the public and the mercantile and industrial community in particular to offer all their insurances whether life, fire, marine, accident, etc., to Indian companies.

This Conference of the Indian Insurance Companies is of the opinion that the time has come when Indian Universities should include insurance also in the curricula of studies in High Schools and Colleges.

That the thanks of the Conference be conveyed to all those insurance officials and other gentlemen who very kindly undertook to prepare able, instructive and interesting papers on various aspects of insurance and also to the other gentlemen who addressed the gathering on similar subjects.

The Conference then passed a condolence resolution touching the death of the late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani.

Session Concludes.

After passing resolutions urging for suitable legislation to safeguard the interests of indigenous insurance companies, and stressing the need for compilation of statistics, among other resolutions, the Conference concluded the session after a few papers on various aspects of insurance were read.

It is understood Gandhiji has decided to undertake an All India tour in connection with the revival of village industries. He will start on tour from Gujarat. A detailed programme of his tour through Gujarat is being fixed up in consultation with Samlar Vallabhbhai Patel.

'SEE INDIA FIRST' CAMPAIGN

Progressive Travel Agencies' New Slogan

"General Depression has dealt a harder blow to tourist traffic than to any other trade or industry. There has been a slight improvement this year along with general improvement in trade conditions but even now the figures are far below what they used to be some six or seven years ago," declared the head of one of the oldest international agencies in Bombay to a representative of the Associated Press. The shrinkage of trade can be imagined from the fact that of the seven round-the-world-cruise ships that used to be chartered by this agency some seven or eight years ago only two were chartered this year.

POSSIBLE FOR ALL TRAVEL

Asked whether there was any change in the class of tourists that visit India, he answered that some time back only wealthy classes could afford to travel, but the system of cruise ships and conducted trips with inclusive rates now made it possible for persons of even an average means to enjoy the pleasures of travel with the greatest possible comfort for the least possible expense. From the time a person consults a tourists agency official all worries regarding the trip are taken off his mind. Tourist agencies not only arrange for railway ticket and steamer passage and make hotel reservations but also take charge of luggage, handle mail, arrange for sight-seeing trips and do all that is necessary to make travelling an unmixed joy.

Of all the nations Americans still hold the place of honour as the most travelled nation in the world and their number is by far the largest of the nations visiting India. Another tendency noticeable is that while persons of average means prefer conducted tours with fixed schedules and inclusive rates the wealthier classes dislike the idea of being saddled with regular time-tables.

SEE INDIA FIRST

'See India First' is the new slogan that is being adopted by the progressive travel agencies. According to a prominent official of a well-known tourist agency India offers more in the way of sight-seeing than Egypt and most of the countries that attract crowds of tourists every year. "India, however, has yet to learn," he said, "the importance of tourist traffic to various trades and industries of the country. Other countries carry on propaganda on a vast scale but this function is left to some railway companies and a few tourist bureaus in India. People are ignorent of the possibilities of sight-seeing in India and as a result though increasing number of people go abroad every year very few care to visit places of importance in the country itself." It will pay good premiums, he added, if India were to organize 'See India First' campaign in India as well as in foreign countries.

FORECAST OF NEXT SEASON

"So many factors effect tourist traffic that it is very difficult to forecast anything about the next tourist season. A political upheaval, a communal riot, or even an outbreak of malaria or plague may cause a tremendous drop in the number of tourists," said the same official in answer to a question about the prospect of the next tourist season. He narrated the story of some women that actually requested the captain of a steamer that was to touch Colombo not to enter the harbour and when their request could not be acceded to they put up mosquito nets over the portholes for the four days that the steamer was in the harbour and refused to visit the town though the danger was almost negligible. A riot or political upheaval, according to him, has the same result. "There are cases on record of people from America and Europe going to Australia without landing in India because of some riot or political event," said the same official.—AP.

NEW BOMBAY ENGLISH WEEKLY

Printer And Publisher Asked To Deposit Rs. 1,000 Security

Mr. K. Shrinivasan, formerly of the 'Daily Sun', declared himself to be the printer and publisher of the 'Bombay Standard' a new Enlgish Weekly to be published in Bombay, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court yesterday.

He was asked to deposit security of Rs. 1,000.

A buffalo ran amock in the public thoroughfare in Ahmedabad and killed a Muslim youth and injured several others. At last a police constable arrived on the scene and shot the animal dead.

Alembic
HEMO-DRAKSO MALT
for Energy Vigour Strength
Powerful Digestive Tonic for Young and Old
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO LTD.,
BARODA BOMBAY

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
TELEPHONE: 20178
FIRE MARINE ACCIDENT
BOMBAY BRANCH:— PHOENIX BUILDING, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.

PRIZE Rs. 1,000, IF PROVED OTHERWISE
THE WONDERFUL
KARYASIDHI KAVACH

Removes all your worries, for financial matters, In litigation, Service with good salary, love, planetary influence and securing excellent health—this Talisman will work wonders. Anybody wearing this Kavach will be immune from all undesirable influences. The marvellous results which the use of this Kavach brings, are too numerous to be described here. We have made this Kavach to the Public in the spirit of service only. We have many hundreds of testimonials to the powerful influence of this wonderful Talisman from persons of all caste and creed Sold under Money Return Guarantee.

Prices:—Ordinary Rs. 3/8/- Special Rs. 10/6/- and Special Powerful Rs. 15/6/- Postage Annas SIX in India.

For Ceylon and other Foreign countries Shillings, 7, 21 & 30, Respectively in Advance.

PANDIT KAVACH MANDIR, Dept. 'K' (230)
DEOLALI CAMP.

WHY DO YOU USE PEROXIDE?

We assume it is in order to obtain the ozonic, antiseptic, cleansing, healing and germicidal properties of free OXYGEN. If so you require the best and the best is—

MERCKOZONE

made by MERCK. Do not simply ask for Peroxide of Hydrogen but specify Merckozone and insist on it.

For the treatment of wounds, sores, etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
For dental care and in manicure.
For removing blackheads and pimples.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of ivory, bone, etc.
For clearing and renovating old paintings and engravings.

From all CHEMISTS and STORES
In 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. Patent Bottles

Made Only By

E. MERCK, DARMSTADT, GERMANY
B. C. 3.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM

for the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

TRIUMPHANT IN DEFEAT

As American Views The Mahatma

A WAR-LIKE WORLD IN NEED OF HIS NON-VIOLENCE

The recent resignation of Mr. Gandhi from the active leadership of the Indian national congress has given rise to considerable speculation among Americans observers of events in India. Does it mean his definite withdrawal from political life? Is it an indication that his pliey and programme have failed in that land? Have his principles ceased to appeal to his Indian followers? Has he failed to keep pace with the rapid changes of viewpoint in nationalist circles? What is behind it? The victory of the Congress party in the last elections has made the answer to such questions even more important because it means that on crucial decision they may be able to force their will upon the Indian Legislative assembly.

Officially, Mr. Gandhi has resigned the congress leadership in the interest of a new orgnization called the All-India Village Industries association, his chief associate in that work being an Indian Christian, Mr. Kumarappa. This association is to work for the revival of village industries and for the reconstruction of the rural life of the country. On the surface, therefore, Mr. Gandhi and the congress have parted company; It appears however, that he will be available to render advice when it is desired and he has assured congressmen that they are at liberty to consult him at any time, writes Wilbur Stone Deming in the "Christian Century."

This past year has seen a drastic change in congress policy. It is widely recognized that the method of non-co-operation has been a practical failure and therefore it has finally been abandoned. The method had lost its appeal. All over the country the government had gained complete control of the situation. Congressmen of a practical turn of mind were no longer willing to follow a political technique that seemed to bring such negative results.

NON-CO-OPERATION ABANDONED

Not only did non-co-operation fail as a political method but non-violence as a creed has also failed to win a large following. Even when the political struggle was at its height, it is probable that many who practiced it under the ægis of party discipline and out of loyalty to their leader did not really believe in it. The recent nationalist congress in Bombay was notable for the considerable number of socialists who made up the membership and who have not subscribed to non-violence as a creed. Mr. Gandhi has admitted that the socialists are entitled to capture the congress if they can. At any rate; their number is rapidly increasing. For Mr. Gandhi himself, non-violence is an integral part of his life creed and he stands or falls by it.

Now that Mr. Gandhi's momentous 'harijan' tour—the tour against untouchability—is an event of the past, it becomes increasingly clear that Brahmanism hasnot yet hauled down its flag. It is true that the tour had many significant results and because of it the position of the untouchables has been dramatized throughout India. A leaven is at workin the Hindu social fabric. Untouchability has no place in thetwentith century and is ultimate eradication is assured. But we can write down Mr. Gandhi's recent campaign as a temporary failure, in the sense that he failed to carry the congress with him, and the system of untouchability still stands as an integral part of Hinduism.

No superficial observer can truly estimate the part that *khadar* (weaving on hand looms) has played in Mr. Gandhi's thinking. Humorists make merry at his expenseand think of him as either a hopeless reactionary or a visionary fanatic. But the central place of the spinning wheel in the congress programme of the past few years has not been without significance. Mr. Gandhi's religious devotion to the daily spinning of cotton thread is not entirely a misguided past time by a man who fails to comprehend modern economic realities. In his mind the spinning wheel is an emblem of human dignity and equality. He calls it the hand made of agriculture and the nation's second lung. He believes that by means of hand spinning the poverty ofthe masses can be relieved and the economic condition of the country vastly improved.

WHERE GANDHIJI FAILED

Has Mr. Gandhi failed? In a superficial sense the answer might be *yes*. The political orgnization which has done so much to develop no longer believes in many of his life principles. To numerous followers non-violence has been a policy; to him it has been a fundamental creed. To many congress men the untouchability campaign has been an irritating distraction; to him it is a deeply religious and moral issue. When Mr. Gandhi made his recent severe indictment of the congress, he frankly admitted that hand-spinning by the congress intelligentsia had all but disappeared. The influx of socialists found Mr. Gandhi out of [illegible]y with their aims and ideas, [illegible] he felt that he had no alternative but to withdraw from a leadership that had ceased to command the confidence of his followers.

The immediate policy of the congress party, bereft of Mr. Gandhi's active leadership, is likely to be of a much more practical nature than it has been during recent years. Much of their opposition will now be expressed through constitutional means such as legislative decisions. Of course this will please many critics who have had little sympathy with Mr. Gandhi's methods. Says the "Times of India": "Mr. Gandhi's new regulations for renovating the spiritual and intellectual integrity of the congress are entirely impracticable. We would add that they are detrimental to the prosaic material interests of the country." One point at issue was Mr. Gandhi's insistance that the congress constitution be amended by replacing words "legitimate and peaceful" as defining the means to be used to gain the ends of the congress with the words "truthful and non-violent." Many people evidently feel that truth and non-violence are out of place in politics.

In a deeper sense, however, we can assert with confidence that Mr. Gandhi has not failed. For he belongs to the prophets and history records that the fruits of propheric labours are often delayed. There is a unique timelessness about Mr. Gandhi. He seems impervious to temporary setbacks or disappointments. When asked by an American interviewer concerning his greatest disappointment, he replied: "Frankly I have no sense of disappointment excepting, perhaps, that some times I am disappointed with myself, inasmuch as I cannot control the fleeting thoughts as much as I should like to." The secret of this poise is his inner peace. "I do not know whether you call it an achievement or not," says Mr. Gandhi, "but I may say that in the midst of humiliation and so-called defeat and a tempestuous life I am able to retain my peace, because of an undying faith in God, translated as truth. For myself, truth is God."

Nor are there signs wanting that, although Mr. Gandhi's spiritual vision penetrates to the eternal, his feet are firmly placed upon the temporal. Granted that some of his idias may be in error, particularly his economic views. That is a matter of opinion. Yet Mr. Gandhi seems to know what he is about. His parting message to the congress was, "I am going to win *swaraj* from the British Government through village reorganisation." Is it not probable that his emphasis upon village reconstruction and upon the removal of untouchability is a recognition that there are great social and economic barriers that must be removed before the country as a whole is able to realise its political ambitions? Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Gandhi seems to have come to that conclusion. It is to that task that he now dedicates himself.

TRIUMPH IN DEFEAT.

No, he has not failed. His leaven is at work, in spite of obstacles. It is quite clear that his programme has been handicapped, for example, by the lack of discipline in the non-co-operation campaign in India, as compared with the earlier movement in South Africa. To-day a warlike world is in urgent need of Mr. Gandhi's emphasis upon non-violence. His efforts for the untouchables are a rebuke to the world's cynical acceptance of widespread exploitation. Such work must go on because it is rooted in the eternal verities. Its ultimate truimph is assured. It is because of his faith in such a triumph that Mr. Gandhi is able to maintain his inner peace and poise in the face so much opposition and misunderstanding.

After the completion of his latest fast for seven days at Wardha, Gandhi was asked what had been his main thoughts during the ordeal. He replied: "Every other thing has paled into insignificance before the prime necessity of achieving internal purity. I feel that, just as without purity in *harijan* workers untouchability will not be removed, so also congress, as a powerful national orgnization, will perish unless it is sustained by the internal to purity of those who compose that organization." Have such words, coming out of the east, no message for the west?

CURRENT EVENTS.

Science strode forward on a wide front. Experts identified criminals by their ears; thanks to a new invention, a hen can now autograph its eggs; a professor electrocuted sheep, then revived them; the hope of electrocuting humans was rising high. One problem is the difficulty of finding human beings willing to step up and be electrocuted. But the path of science was not all rosy. There was a sad side, too. Polar mice in great force besieged a Soviet scientific party.... The Republican National Committee showed a surplus of $184.76. It will be used to rehabilitate the party.... The town of Landeshut in Germany offered fifty marks for the capture of a ghost....An artist, held up and robbed, drew a sketch of the bandit for the police....Hauptmann in his hour of trial was consoled with the offer of a free tombstone and literary aid in composing his epitaph...Police in the West were urged to eat more onions....In the house of Representatives, guards barred the way to a man they thought was an agriculturist without a pass. Finally they let him in. He was the Secretary of Agriculture....Tired business men won't have to take their wives' dogs out for a stroll any more in New York. The recently formed Daily Dog Walking Service, Inc., will relieve them. The company expects soon to employ enough professional dog-walkers to give the air to some 3,000 dogs a day. A New York paper recently printed the name of a violent Christ-hater as "Garrido, a Canabal."

KARACHI MUSLIM RELIEF

Leaders Appeal To Co-religionists In Provinces For Funds

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 25.

Moulvi Mahomed Sadiq, president, Jamait-Ul-Ulema, Sindh, Shaikh Abdul Majid, President Khilafat Committee, Seth Hatim Alavi, President, Sind Muslim League, Mahomed Aslam Bar-at-law and Moulvi Sanaullah have issued the following appeal.

"On Friday 22nd inst. a most memorable meeting of the Muslims of Karachi was held at the Khalikdina Hall under the chairmanship of Seth Hatim Alavi to demand an impartial enquiry into the conduct of the officers responsible for firing on the funeral procession of Abdul Qayum.

At this meeting it was resolved to appeal to the Muslims to raise funds for the relief and compensation of the victims of the firing, and for doing such other work as may be deemed necessary.

Seth Hatim Alavi was appointed honorary treasurer of this fund.

"We feel the principal burden of meeting all expenses in connection with the tragic occurrence ought to be on the shoulders of the Muslims of Karachi, and we hope, that God will enable them to meet it."

APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS.

Thirteen hundred years ago, the Beloved Orphan taught Us all "innamul mominoona Ikhw" viz "all the believers are brothers" and so in the time of our need, we want to appeal to our co-religionists all over India to come to our succour. We have no time to approach individual or associations, and so we are sending this appeal to the press.

A RUPEE FUND.

We appeal to all schools, colleges, associations and prominent individuals to raise funds in their respective towns, cities and villages.

"We have stated that the principal burden of finding the required money ought to be on the Muslims of Karachi. Therefore, our appeal is to you all to raise funds with the following six restrictions strictly imposed and carried out.

(1) no one should be asked to contribute more than one rupee.

(2) no one should be asked to contribute less than one rupee.

(3) the fund should be definitely closed on the morning of Friday 12th April

(4) at the Juma Prayer on the same day, it should be announced in all the mosques as to what has been the amount of the local subscription.

(5) after this, the money collected must be immediately remitted to Seth Hatim Alavi c/o the Muslim Provident Funds Society, Karachi.

(6) on the day the money will be received by Seth Hatim Alavi, he will despatch an official receipt for the amount received.

"We deem it necessary to explain that the poor among us ought not to be burdened for contribution, and since we believe that the local Muslims ought to bear the larger share of this responsibility, we are not asking for more than one rupee from each individual. It will therefore come to this, that there are as many thousands of contributors as the thousands of rupees received by us."

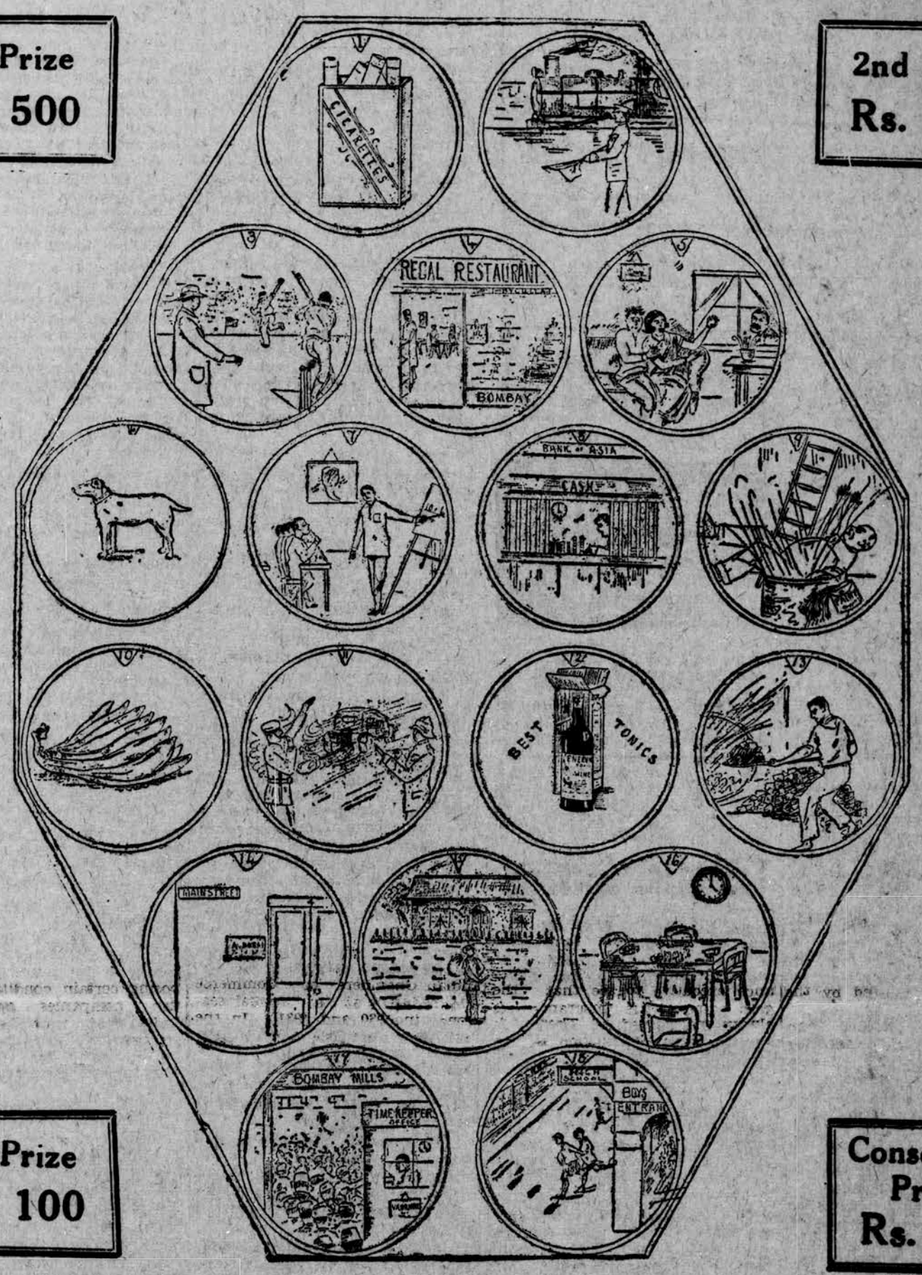
This is a venture in faith, as we should like to know how many well-to-do Muslims all over India believe in "Innamul Moominoona Ikhwan." We hope in God that our co-religionists will justify our faith in them.

The Harijans of village Zanu in the Ahmedabad district have lodged a complaint with the police against the caste Hindus of the village alleging that the caste Hindus disliked the idea of the Harijan women getting water from the river in copper vessels like the women of the caste Hindus.

Question-Answer COMPETITION

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200



3rd Prize Rs. 100

Consolation Prizes Rs. 200

LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind?
2. What is his address?
3. How does one get refreshed?
4. Where is punctuality necessary?
5. What is a popular fruit?
6. Why did he get angry?
7. What is helpful in running the train?
8. What is a thief most concerned about?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit?
10. How many legs has a cow?
11. What is a popular game?
12. What produces smoke?
13. Who generally blows whistle?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult?
15. Where is clock essential?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists?
17. What caused him surprise?
18. What do unemployed wish for?

In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given above. The pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questons. For instance the answer to question No. 5 "What is a popular fruit" is suggested by Picture No. 10 of Bananas. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17 and 14th March, 1935. Closing Date 27 March, 1935.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from page 7).

treated as a purely domestic affair for the Party concerned, and a question of their internal discipline. Mr. Desai tried, indeed, to step into the breech by begging the President to be allowed to move the Adjournment himself, since his follower was not in his place in the House at the psychological moment; but the President declined to grant such a concession. It may, accordingly, be that this grave problem of the Indians in Zanzibar may never be discussed on the floor of the House, nor the verdict of the Assembly recorded, during the present sessions. For on Monday, it would no longer be such an urgent matter of recent occurrence as it was on Saturday,—unless the Short Notice Questions tabled by he eternal interrogator of official benches,—Mr. Satyamurti,—provide a fresh opportunity for this purpose.

Babu Bhagwandas' Thoughtful Speech

The debate on the Finance Bill lingered on. Three speakers had their say in the morning. Babu Bhagwandas's thoughtful and suggestive speech lost a good deal of its value because it was read out, and, so failed to penetrate as deeply and appeal as widely as the spoken word might have. Dr. Banerji is earnestly qualifying, in the eyes of the scoffer, as the dinner bell of the House. The champion speaker of the day was, however, Mr. Gaznavi—a diehard loyalist from Bengal, who distinguished himself by unprecedented length of oration,—he spoke for full 100 minutes,—and by an unwonted criticism of the Government. Was he put up to speak against time? Any how, other members wanted their say, as well; and so, when at 4.20, an attempt was made to "put the questions," as per arrangement between the Leaders on either side, there was a loud chorus of "No" from the Opposition ranks in all parts of the House. On a division being taken, the Leaders' arrangement was thrown out. Certainly, Leaders have no right to arrange such matters without consulting their followers; and the latter cannot be blamed,—however much Sir James Grigg might fume at this "betrayal" if the Rules of the House would not permit them any other opportunity for such unlimited oratory. After all, the followers have as much right to keep their constituents pleased with their activities as the leaders have. And so long as the Congress do not adopt the policy of one single speech on every occasion,—I do not recommend that policy, but only mention it as a possible 'via media' between conflicting claims,—individual members cannot always be gagged as such arrangements tend to do. Let us hope those responsible would learn the lesson of such occurrences,—and meanwhile permit allowances being earned by members for their daily service in the Assembly. As most of the Congress members contribute the surplus of their allowances to the Congress fund, we may console ourselves with the reflection: It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

For the first time during the last 15 years there was a keen contest for the Presidential election of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting held at Madras, on Monday. Sowcar Abdul Hakim got 94 votes and was declared elected. Dewan Bahadur Govindas Chathurbhoojdas, the outgoing president getting 87.—A.P.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN INSURANCE

(Continued from page 16).

France, Italy, Austria and even Java.

Generosity of India.

It seemed, observed the speaker, that the Government of India had been extremely kind to these companies. He could not see why so much business was permitted to go out of the country.

He felt that the legislatures should take up this question promptly and should enact measures towards the achievement of such an object. If men like Sir Pheroze C. Sethna and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai could exert, he was hopeful of beneficial results.

He concluded hoping that the day would soon come when Indians would conserve not crores but hundreds of crores for the benefit of Indians, by supporting Indian Insurance companies.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran then proposed Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to the chair and Pandit K. Santanam seconded.

President's Speech

In his Presidential Address Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said:—

The utility of a Conference of this kind cannot be over-estimated. The public of India have not yet sufficiently realised what an intimate part insurance plays both in the economic and social life of the people. Insurance is a prime necessity both for internal and international trade. No business venture can be made possible without its being backed by the security offered by insurance companies. No business man will run a factory or a store without an adequate insurance cover, not only against destruction by fire, but also from the further consequences which a fire always brings in its trail, viz., loss of profits, rent, etc.

In the same manner, no commodity can be shipped abroad from India without the cover of a marine policy. No prudent individual will venture to take his motor car on the road, without covering himself against all the perils of the road, not merely against destruction of the car by any accident, but also against the heavy damages which may be claimed against a car-owner by third parties whose person or property may be injured by the car.

Similarly every prudent man provides by a life insurance policy against his or his family being left destitute. Moreover the experience of advanced countries shows how the vast funds accumulated in the hands of insurance companies are utilised in financing national industries.

Growth Still Inadequate

The development of insurance even in this country, although of recent origin, has not been unsatisfactory at least so far as Life Insurance is concerned. The progress in this direction during the last decade alone has been substantial.

Whereas during the year 1925 the total new life insurance business written by all the insurance companies doing business in India was only 8 crores of rupees, for the year 1932, the latest year for which Government official figures are available, new life insurance business to the extent of 27 2/3 crores of rupees was written. There can be no doubt that during the last two years there must have been a gradual increase in this business, so that it can be safely estimated that the annual new life insurance business will in the current year exceed 30 crores of rupees.

The total amount of life insurance in force in India, according to the Government of India Report, came to 178 crores of rupees distributed on 774,000 policies. That only shows that even in spite of the rapid growth of life insurance, India is still very backward, probably occupying the lowest rung of the ladder, in respect of 'per capita' life insurance. 'Per capita' figure in India works out at less than Rs. 6, as against the following 'per capita' distribution of life insurance in the following countries:—

	Rs.
United States of America	2,300
Canada	1,300
New Zealand	1,100
Australia	900
United Kingdom	700
Japan	700

Great Potentialities

These figures reveal great potentialities for the growth of life insurance in this country. Although the economic depression of the last five years has affected adversely a great many trades and industries, the growth of life insurance throughout the world during this five-year period has been indeed remarkable.

The reasons for this growth are not far to seek. The Great War of 1914-18 was responsible for the destruction of millions of human beings, some of whom were wage earners. The influenza of 1918, during the two months of its career, was responsible for the destruction of more human beings throughout the world than the toll taken by the four-year War. It has been estimated that influenza was responsible for seven million deaths in India alone. When, therefore, the uncertainty of life was so strikingly brought home to the minds of people, they began to seek protection for their dependents against the contingencies of death, and the only institution that could offer such protection was life insurance.

From that time onwards the growths of life insurance throughout the world has been phenomenal; but India has not kept pace with other countries in this growth. The accumulations made by life insurance companies throughout the world exceed 10,000 crores of rupees. Out of this huge amount the share of Indian companies is only about 30 crores of rupees, a very small proportion indeed when it is remembered that India holds within her borders one-fifth of the population of the world. I, however, look forward to the progress of life insurance in this country with some optimism.

Note Of Warning

But I should like to sound a little note of warning in this connection. Life insurance is not merely collecting premia and paying claims. It is a sacred institution, as life insurance companies are the custodians of savings on which depends the happiness not only of policy holders but also their dependents.

For the 774,000 policies in force in India, there will be six times that number who depend on his money. This involves that the future well-being of nearly 50 lakhs of people is entrusted to life insurance companies.

One cannot, therefore, be too concerned about the reputation of our companies. It should be the aim of every Indian insurance executive to see that the good name of life insurance is always maintained. There is already much competition in the field.

Security is the prime consideration of life insurance, and I would urge on all would-be promoters of life insurance companies in India not to commit the fatal blunder of bringing into being any company with inadequate capital.

It is, in my view, desirable that there should be established by legislation adequate Government control over the working of insurance companies, such as we find in the Dominion of Canada and other countries, and thus prevent the mischief resulting from mushroom Provident Societies that have sprung up in some parts of the country.

Foreign Competition

I now come to General Insurance Companies. Here the position of Indian companies is really very difficult. Indian General Insurance Companies came into the field only since the year 1919.

The oldest Indian Fire Insurance Company is the "Indian Mercantile," founded by the late Sir Munmohandas Ramji. Today there are exactly a dozen General Insurance companies. That competition in the General Insurance field is severe can be gathered from the fact that as against a dozen Indian Insurance companies there are 126 non-Indian companies competing for General business in this country. According to the Indian Insurance Year Book of 1933, there are 150 companies, which are constituted outside India, doing business in India. These companies are distributed in the following manner:—

71 belonging to Great Britain;
31 belonging to British Dominions and Colonies;
18 belonging to Continent of Europe;
16 belonging to United States of America;
9 belonging to Japan;
5 belonging to Java.
150 Total

Free Entry To India

In spite of the fact that after the depression of 1929 the insurable value of risks has considerably come down with a corresponding reduction in premia, the number of foreign companies entering India every year has not grown any less. As things stand at present, any company of any denomination from any part of the globe can enter India. The premium income of all insurance companies in India other than life offices for 1931 was 2½ crores of rupees, out of which Indian companies got only ¾ crore 1 7/8 crores going to foreign companies.

As these figures are only of net retention, and as presumably foreign companies reinsure largely with companies in their own countries, the total premia taken by foreign companies must have been 4 times 1 7/8 crores, that is close upon 8 crores. Since 1931 this figure must have further swollen. In a lecture delivered by Mr. W H Walker, the Manager of the "Union Assurance Society," he has described the Indian field as follows:—

"India: This is a free trade country as far as regards insurance. There is no deposit and very little restrictive legislation. The taxation chiefly consists of an income-tax on the net profits."

Urgent Need Of Protection

Because the field is open, India is inviting competition from every where, and the progress of General Insurance is thus considerably hampered. The major industries of the country, because of severe competition from abroad, approached Government for protection, and have been given protection.

I feel that insurance is equally an important and vital national activity—as important as any key industry in the country—and it is up to the Government to protect it in the same manner as they have protected those key industries. This aspect of the matter has been dealt with by both of my predecessors. The President of the First Conference, Sir N. B. Saklatvala, even as far back as 1928, put the position for protection in the following words:

"I think we should go further than deposits, however, and I strongly commend to the Government of India the idea as to whether it is not possible to think out some reasonable and moderate form of protection for Indian insurance companies. The question is a difficult one, but it has been done in other countries.....After all, the Indian companies sell insurance in much the same manner as other people sell cotton or steel."

Since then, the matter was pursued through the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at its annual sessions in 1930 and 1931. In the year 1930, the late Mr. Lalji Naranji moved a resolution at the Federation in connection with insurance business. The Hon'ble Sir George Rainy, who was then the Commerce Member, said

"I do not in any way underrate the importance of insurance, or the obligations resting on the Government of India to protect the companies as it can."

Since then, however Government have taken no action on the plea that the matter must wait till after the inauguration of the new Constitution.

Need For Legislation

That legislation has long become overdue is evident from the fact that competition is getting keener and keener. I will go to the extent of saying that the very existence of Indian Insurance companies will be jeopardised if Government do not move in the matter quickly.

If only one goes through the kind of legislation that is prevailing in many countries in the world, it would be seen to what great extent restrictions have been placed against foreign insurance companies, the central idea of governments being to protect indigenous companies from the competition of foreign rivals. In many countries these restrictions take the form of heavy initial deposits —in some cases as high as £50,000. Some countries, for intance Spain, went to the extent of taxing the world-wide profits of insurance companies operating in Spain.

An initial deposit is made compulsory in almost all countries of Europe. In Canada, United States and New Zealand, the insurance laws are very strict. New Zealand demands a deposit of £50,000 from newly established foreign companies, while no deposit is required from a company constituted in New Zealand. The United States demand 500,000 dollars as an initial deposit and Canada 100,000 dollars. Over and above this initial deposit, companies in America are required to appoint an American Bank as Trustees, and under the insurance laws prevailing in these countries all premia collected in those countries must be invested in securities approved by the Insurance Superintendent to meet engagements undertaken in those countries.

While any Indian company operating in those foreign countries is subjected to all these restrictions, the Government here allow companies domiciled in those countries a free and unrestricted entry and operation in this country, enabling them to carry away huge sums in premia from this country, which could be utilised for investment here.

I wonder why Government have been indifferent in this matter. More and more monies are being invested in Government Bonds by Indian insurance companies and as time goes on these insurance companies will be holding funds on which Government will be able freely to draw for their loan programmes.

I understand that in this connection the two Associations representing respectively the Life and General Insurance Companies of India are submitting a memorandum to the Government, and I hope that the Government will not delay action in this direction. I am glad that the Government of India have appointed Mr. S Sen as a Special Officer to examine the working of the Indian Companies Act and the Indian Insurance Companies Act.

I hope that as soon as the Special Officer has reported, Government will immediately appoint a Committee to examine the question of adequate protection to Indian Insurance Companies against the 150 foreign companies at present operating in India in consultation with insurance experts of this country, so that suitable legislation can be introduced to that end.

British Companies

There should not be much difficulty in dealing with the case of the 79 companies domiciled outside India (31 in British Dominions and Colonies and 48 in foreign countries). But the case of 71 companies domiciled in Great Britain has been rendered much more difficult by the provisions regarding Commercial Discrimination in the Government of India Bill.

Over and above the wide powers in this behalf vested in the Governor-General and the Governors, by Clauses 113 and 114 of the Bill, the Indian Legislatures are made incompetent to impose any conditions on companies incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated, in Great Britain, as regards place of incorporation, shareholders, Governing Body and other important particulars.

In this matter even the Governor-General and the Governors are not to be trusted, and even if they and the Indian Legislatures concur in the desirability of imposing certain conditions on British companies operating in India, that cannot be done. And yet, we were told the other day by my friend, Mr. Winterbotham, that none of the safeguards go too far.

Banking and Insurance

There is another matter which I would like to bring to your attention, and it is the relations between the banks and insurance companies. In all countries of the world, insurance and banking work hand in hand; and they are the greatest supporters of each other.

The position in India, however, seems to be different. In the early stages, the Indian insurance companies got little or no encouragement from the Exchange Banks. After a time, the position got a little better, but again, my information is, that Indian insurance companies still suffer from great disabilities at the hands of certain banks.

I do not see any reason why any bank should adopt this attitude. The banks are doing business in India and it is only fair that at least an adequate share of the insurance business should go to Indian companies. During the last 16 years, there have been may occasions in which very large claims were made upon Indian insurance companies, and they all have met their engagements promptly and in a business-like manner.

I can quite understand a bank or a businessman not dealing with an Indian insurance company, if it is felt that the company is not working on proper lines. But the whole history and record of Indian insurance companies go to show that they are rendering to the insuring public the same service as they have been accustomed to before from foreign companies. I hope and trust that all the banks in India will do their best to encourage Indian insurance companies. A special obligation in this behalf lies on indigenous banks.

The largest indigenous bank and the bank which can do the greatest service to the cause of Indian insurance is the Imperial Bank, and I make a special appeal to them that they should try to encourage Indian insurance companies as far as possible. Banks can play a great and noble part in the development of insurance companies and I am sure that the banks of our country will discharge their obligations to Indian insurance companies in a proper manner.

Support Indian Insurance.

In his Presidential Address, Sir N. B. Saklatvala, President of the First Conference, made an appeal to the public to support Indian insurance companies.

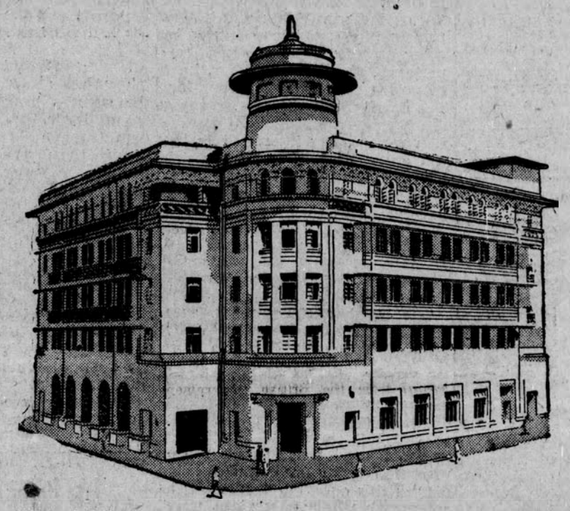
Although I am prepared to admit that for some period after Sir Navrojee spoke there was a good response from the people of this country for some time. I am sorry to find that during the last two years there has been some relaxation on the part of our industrialists and businessmen in this connection.

I understand that insurances, which had been with Indian indian insurance companies, are being slowly withdrawn and are being placed with non-Indian companies. The millowners of Bombay have always claimed the Textile industry as a national and key industry of this country. Still there are a large number of millowners who are not placing their business with Indian insurance companies. If the millowners claim their industry as a national industry, and on the strength of this they have obtained pro-

(Continued on page 2.)

Purely Swadeshi
Unique Schemes
MANAGEMENT ECONOMICAL
The Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office:— 76/80, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.
WANTED:- Chief & District AGENTS.

BOMBAY MUTUAL GOES AHEAD



The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society occupies a unique position in the opinion of its policy holders. For it is one of a very small number that did not experience a set back in its progressive march. Any man who wants absolute security, moderate premiums and splendid bonuses, in a life office managed on economical lines, cannot do better than go to the Bombay Mutual. It is indeed a life office of which Indian Insurance has every reason to be proud.

LOW PREMIUM RATES AND HIGHEST BONUS!

SECURITY.
The accumulated funds of the society are mostly invested in gilt-edged and other sound securities and are more than sufficient to meet every liability and afford perfect security for the fulfilment of its contracts.

MUTUALITY.
The Society is a purely mutual one and the entire funds are the property of the policy holders alone. There are no shareholders to share in profits. All the profits realized are divided exclusively among the policy holders. By this principle of co-operation the policy holders secure insurance at the lowest cost.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS
A valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Society is made at the end of every five years or earlier as the Directors may think fit. After making necessary reserves, all the profits available are declared as an addition to the sum assured vesting immediately on declaration. Interim bonuses are also allotted to policies which may become claims before the next valuation.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY
Estd. 1871

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castopher should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.
Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY
(Advt.)

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisaral, (Gaya)

REASONS WHY IT WAS REJECTED

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND MOTOR BILL

(BY R. R. BAKHALE).

On no occasion since 1931 except the one when the Succession Duties Bill was thrown out, did the Bombay Legislative Council show a more powerful united front and firmer determination than when, on Saturday last, it threw out by a decisive majority the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill at its Second Reading. No doubt the Bill contained features to which no informed legislature could have given its assent. But the Bombay Council had in the past swallowed many features more objectionable than those in the Motor Vehicles Bill; and, therefore, it cannot be said that the Bill was defeated only on the ground that it contained a few bad provisions. There were other factors which contributed materially to the defeat of the Bill; and it is worthwhile to consider them as briefly as possible.

Scope of the Bill

The Bill contained three important provisions: (1) to have one compound provincial tax on motor vehicles; (2) to deprive the Local Authorities of their right to levy taxes on motor vehicles; and (3) to distribute the proceeds of the new tax in a certain proportion between the Local Authorities and the Local Government. No objection can possibly be taken to the principle of a compound tax on motor vehicles; and if that principle had not been obscured by other considerations of equal importance, the Bill would not have met with such strong opposition. The Local Authorities including the Bombay Municipal Corporation were vitally interested in the Bill and no Government which has not developed the mentality of defying public opinion, would have ventured to introduce a Bill of this character without consulting the Local Authorities.

Local Bodies Opposition

The Bombay Government, sure of their standing majority in the Legislative Council, chose to keep the Local Bodies at an arm's length and brought forward the Motor Vehicles' Bill in the teeth of their opposition. It is true that in 1933 Government had held in Poona a conference of the representatives of Local Bodies to discuss this question; but it was a conference where only views were expressed and no negotiations opened. Besides it is only at informal conferences, and not formal ones, where such serious questions as taxation and the rights of the Local Bodies, are capable of successful solution. It may be contended that as the Local Bodies were interested parties, it was no use negotiating with them. When, however, it is remembered that the Calcutta Municipal Corporation willingly surrendered its right of taxing the motor vehicles when a provincial tax was levied in Bengal, the contention loses its force and recoils on Bombay Government which failed to approach the Local Bodies in a proper manner and in a fair and reasonable spirit. This failure was primarily responsible for the stiff and unyielding attitude adopted by the representatives of the Local Bodies during the discussion of the Bill.

Statistics Withheld

While no opposition can be taken to the principle that there should be one compound provincial tax on motor vehicles, the basis on which the tax is fixed, is of considerable importance. In a bill of this character, it is the statistics, and not the general theories, which help to reach reasonable conclusions and carry conviction on the opposite side. A wise and intelligent Government, anxious to reduce opposition and to have an informed debate on the Bill, would have supplied the legislature with statistics bearing on the subject as was done at the Poona Conference. But on this occasion, the Bombay Government supplied no statistics to the Council and kept it in utter ignorance with regard to the basis on which the tax was fixed. The Finance Member made a thirteen minutes' speech which contained no statistics. And the amusing part is that Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper bitterly complained at the 1933 Poona Conference that it was not supplied with adequate statistics, although some figures had been supplied. This studied indifference on the part of the Government caused irritation in the mind of the members of the Council and helped to strengthen their determination to throw out the manner in which it was at- the Bill.

Stifling Discussion

The defeat of the Bill can also be attributed to a great extent to tempted to be rushed through the Council. The discussion on the First Reading of the Bill was undoubtedly stifled. It is true that the first reading began on Monday and ended on Friday. The first day's discussion went on satisfactorily; on the second day the discussion lasted only two hours owing to the President's Garden Party to His Excellency; the next two days were public holidays; and on the last day, the adjournment motion on the Karachi firing incident took two hours from the discussion of the Bill. A hint was thrown out that speeches should not exceed fifteen and ten minutes on the second and third days. Those who had collected material on the subject of motor vehicles taxation from their own districts and from other provinces in India for the purposes of comparison, found it impossible to compress their speeches within fifteen or ten minutes if they wanted to carry conviction to those who still had an open mind. The result was that the volume of discontent among the non-official members increased and the attitude against the Bill stiffened.

"Indecent Haste"

The last straw which broke the Camel's back was the indecent haste of Government to rush through all the three readings in the present session. In no province in India was a bill of this character passed without its reference to a Select Committee. In Bengal the Select Committee consisted of as many as 30 members. But to the Government of Bombay, the Select Committee procedure is an unknown thing. If the schedule of taxation in the present Bill had to be adjusted on an equitable basis by satisfying the various interested parties, there is no procedure better calculated to achieve this object than the Select Committee procedure. But the Bombay Government does not want to satisfy anybody except themselves.

Defiance

This attitude of defiance the Bombay Government could successfully adopt so long as Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah could keep together the heterogeneous elements in the Council. He managed the Council which no other man did so thoroughly and successfully. With him have gone the tact, the shrewdness and the power of patronage and there is no one on the front Treasury Bench to-day who can follow him even at a respectable distance. But the tradition of defiance he laid down, still continues. The result is the fate of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill. I pray for the early dawn of a day when Government realise that it pays to treat the opposition with courtesy and consideration.

Lorry Owners' Thanks

The following statement is issued by the Propaganda Committee of lorry-owners:

On Saturday the Bombay Legislative Council threw out the Motor Taxation Bill when it came before the House for the second reading. This Bill, which was hanging like a Democles' sword over the necks of not only the owners but also of thousands of drivers and cleaners, is dead for the time being. Obviously the danger is not got rid of for good. The Government can reintroduce the same after six months or thereabout.

In the beginning it was very difficult for the propaganda Committee of lorry-owners to satisfy and impress upon the public in general and Council members in particular the fact that Bill was an unjust one. After a systematic propaganda and personal talks it has been possible to show how this proposed enhancement of taxation was only a shifting of the load from the stalwart shoulders of the few rich car-owners to the already over-burdened lorry and bus-owners. We have been also able to show how this Bill, if passed, would ruin the trade of the city and throw out of employment thousands of workers in the transport services.

It only remains for us now to show our gratitude and thank the various sympathisers and Council members who have taken keen interest in our cause. We further request all friends and the general public to show the same sympathies to our cause.

What Other Papers Say

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

In one of his recent speeches in the Central Provinces, the right Honourable Srinivasa Sastry, referring to the vexed question of communal representation in the Legislatures, suggested that the best thing would be to leave it to solve itself in course of time. This is true so far as separate electorates are concerned. The Sikhs found by experience that separate electorates were no good and Muslims and others will do the same. But the weightages associated with separate electorates stand on a different footing. These will not drop off of their own accord as they did not originate in any national principle. Whether a deputation to Britain to protest against weightages would be consistent with the self-respect of the community which has been treated throughout with calculated unconcern, is a relevant consideration which will have to be given adequate weight. We can not believe that Mr. Sastry intended that the palpable inequalities of the Communal Award should be acquiesced in silently. Such acquiescence is possible only if one regards politics as unworthy of serious effort. We are sure that he would be the last person to hold this view.—"Indian Social Reformer."

Princely Exposure

In giving publicity to verbatim reports of the speeches delivered at the conference of ministers and Princes recently held in Bombay the "Morning Post" has made a ruthless exposure of the claims of Sir Akber Hyderi, Sir C P Ramaswamy Ayyer and others that they were wrongly reported by the Diehard press and that they had never expressed themselves against the Federal scheme. Paragraph after paragraph can be quoted to show their opposition to vital parts of the new constitution, and we do not take the slightest objection to their attitude for the simple reason that we are ourselves at one with the Princes on this point, though from a different point of view. But what surprises us, is that after making all these unequivocal statements such eminent leaders of Indian states should have repudiated all that they proclaimed, and now shout out their approval of the scheme from the house-top. Princely India is not going to serve much useful purpose by thus vacillating and compromising their position. There is only one way in which they can fight the present plan and that is by joining hands with British India. But will they have the guts to do so?—"People" (Bombay.)

Trade Union Unity

The only solution to such a complex problem facing a subject country like ours is to keep a political party distinct from the Trade Union organisations. Political action and programme should be left to the political party. Individual trade unions, which form the organic base, should be left free to affiliate themselves with the Political Party and the National Organisation of Trade Unions which are required to concentrate on organisation of workers and industrial action should not be tied to any particular political group but remain neutral. Otherwise, the present differences are bound to continue and the cleavage will get more and more intensified as the political convictions of each group develop. The moment the Trade Union organisations agree to leave politics to the Political Party as suggested by us, there will be no necessity for the existence of so many national organisations of Trade Unions. The fundamental differences will automatically disappear. May we wish that at no distant future a sound Trade Union movement free from party politics will be built up.—"Indian Labour Journal."

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Tuesday over the body of Ismail Mohomed, a Mahomedan aged 26, who fell under a local train (G.I.P.) in the station yard at Dadar on Monday evening.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

The Director Further Stated:—

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights".

• Buy INDIAN •

3 REASONS FOR USING MYSORE GEORGETTES, MYSORE CREPES, MYSORE SATINS
GENUINE MYSORE SILK
EXCELLENT QUALITY
DURABLE
GOVT. SILK WEAVING FACTORY MYSORE.

• Use MYSORE SILKS •

THE GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, Mysore.
has been manufacturing an exquisite range of "Fabrics—"Crepes,", "Satins", Georgettes. —The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed,—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

Agents:
The "MYSORE PRODUCTS,"
291, Princess St., Bombay.

Leading Stockists:
The "SWADESHI,"
Yusuf Building Churchgate, Street, Fort, Bombay.
The "MYSORE SILK DEPOT,"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Save Money with 501 WASHING SOAP

501
contains no "filling"—is firm and solid, dissolves extra slowly
501
501
costs less because it is made in India—yet is equal in quality to the finest imported soaps
TOMCO

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.

Tomco Sales Dept.
P. O. Box 528, Bombay

Distributor for Bombay City:
RATILAL P. SHAH, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.
Distributors for Bandra:
SHANTILAL CHATRABHUJ & CO., Hill Road.
Tomco Sales Dept., P.O. Box No. 528, Bombay.

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all .....

Made by PEEK FREAN London

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

TROPICAL REVUE

Another Attraction At The Capitol

One will most certainly find value for money at the Capitol, where the "Tropical Revue" will be appearing on Saturday, the 30th March. This is sure to be the largest and snappiest show that has visited Bombay for many a day. The stage will be continuously filled with what will seem like hundreds of girls and the number of different settings and costumes will baffle description. Professor William C. Doorlay, who directs, produces and appears in the show is to be congratulated. He is a man of ideas and given suitable opportunity.....would make people like Cochran, and de Mille look to their laurels. He has literally done wonders, the sow does not flag for a moment. After Prof. Doorlay, the credit goes to the 20 Doorlay girls. They are rarely off the stage for more than the time it takes to shed one frock and don another.....and they appear in 30 or more numbers. They dance the Rumba, the Carioca and the Bolero with equal charm, they sing, play guitars and perform very creditably as acrobats. They work like a team and with all this strenuous exercise appear fresh and smiling at the end. There is Miss Ruth Hasse, a most versatile young lady. Whatever the chorus does she does plus a little extra, you must see the show to realise what this really means.

A delightful Japanese scene featuring and extremely clever Japanese juggler; a combined acrobatic ensemble with some startling feats by three star acrobats, the famous magic shadow scene, a rope whirling cowboy and hundreds of other items contribute to a really entertaining show. The plans are open at the Capitol and booking must be registered early to avoid disappointment.

U. P. Finance Member Resigns

LUCKNOW, Mar. 26

The "Associated Press" reliably understands that Sir Edward Blunt, Finance Member of the United Provinces Government has resigned owing to indifferent state of health.

It will be recalled that he had a heart attack about 3 weeks' back, since when he has been unable to attend the Council meeting.

For more than a century medical men have recommended

Dr. JENNERS LOZENGES for INDIGESTION

For well over one hundred years Dr. Jenner's Lozenges have enjoyed the confidence of doctors and specialists, who have prescribed them to sufferers from indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred complaints. Millions of men and women have reason to be grateful for the century-old formula of Dr. Jenner, which has brought them relief from all the distressing symptoms of digestive trouble, heartburn, acidity, palpitation, dizziness, nausea and pain.

YOU can experience the same relief at once by taking Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges. Get a box to-day.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—**Walter White,** Manhar Buildings, Princess Street., Bombay. INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Manhar Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay, and **Frank Ross & Co., Ltd.** Wholesale Chemists and Druggists Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Compounded in the Laboratories of:—
SAVORY & MOORE LTD.,
Chemists to The King.
140, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANK OF BARODA, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA

BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dahloi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER.
General Manager.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London, dated March 6:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,498,539 on he 27th ultimo, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £22,043 in bar gold.

There has been a great deal of activity in the open market, the amount of gold which changed hands at "fixing" during the week being about £2,500,000.

Sterling showed further weakness owing to a continuation of the pressure from the Continent and, as a result, the price of gold showed sharp upward movements and fresh records have been established, the highest to date being to-day's quotation of 149s/4d.

There was a keen general demand for the amounts offered and prices have been maintained at a premium over the gold exchange parties.

Certain statements have appeared in the Press implying that as the price has been fixed on supply and demand there has recently been a change in the procedure of "fixing" the gold price; this is certainly not the case as the price has always been fixed on the basis of supply and demand. The misconception probably arises from the fact that owing to the violently fluctuating exchanges, it was not always possible to give an estimate of the "premium", which a section of the ress is so keen to indicate. We should like to emphasize that this "premium" is not an official quotation, but is solely a calculation (made after the "fixing") of the excess which buyers have paid over the price at which an arbitrage purchase would have been possible For example, to-day, if one were to take the French exchange rate at the time when the price was fixed as being 70.3/4, it would theoretically have been possible to buy gold at 148s/6d. sell francs and ship to the Bank of France, with a slight profit. As the price was fixed at 149s/4d, this would have been quoted as including a 10d "premium" over franc parity.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.
Feb. 28th	144s/1d.
Mar. 1st	145s/1d.
Mar. 2nd	146s/10.1/2d.
Mar. 4th	143s/10d.
Mar. 5th	147s/10d1/2d
Mar. 6th	149s/4d.
Average	147s/0 17d.

	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Feb. 28th	11s/9.51d.
Mar. 1st	11s/8.53d.
Mar. 2nd	11s/6.82d.
Mar. 4th	11s/4.99d.
Mar. 5th	11s/5.88d.
Mar. 6th	11s/4.53d.
Average.	11s/6.71d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 25th ult. to mid-day on the 4th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	685,985
British India	766,081
Hongkong	58,050
Australia	98,829
Netherlands	107,491
France	11,262
Germany	9,243
Uruguay	343,260
Venezuela	15,631
Iraq	8,033
Other countries	21,215
	2,123,080

EXPORTS.

	£
France	3,126,679
Netherlands	10,601
Belgium	10.625
Switzerland	1,154
Venezuela	57,300
Other countries	483
	3,206,242

The s.s. "Ranpura" which sailed from Bombay on the 2nd instant carries gold to the value of £487,000 consigned to London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for January 1935 amounted to 57,656 fine ounces as compared with 57,893 fine ounces for December 1934 and 57,843 fine ounces for January 1934.

SILVER.

The market has been very active and prices made a rapid advance during the past week. The weakness of sterling has been a factor, but confidence in the outlook for silver has been manifest and a general bullish feeling resulted in competitive buying, whilst the market had to depend mainly on re-sales for supplies.

Demand was particularly heavy on the 2nd instant when buying for America and general speculative buying caused a rise of 15/16d and 7/8d respectively in the cash and two months quotations, which were fixed at 27d and 27.1/16d; a further advance of 1/8d on the 4th instant to 27 1/8d and 27.3/16d raised prices to the highest level reached since August 1928.

With sterling showing some recovery yesterday and a decline in the China exchanges, there was a sharp reaction, a large amount of speculative re-selling being in evidence, but the movement was not altogether unexpected in view of the rapidity with which prices had advanced.

The Indian Bazaars and China have been active, both buying and selling, although the wide movements rendered some limits ineffective.

The market is rather unsettled and it is possible that there may be further wide fluctuations, but the undertone remains firm.

In presenting his Budget proposals on February 28th, the Indian Finance member stated that the duty on silver imported into India was to be reduced from 5 annas to 2 annas per ounce. A reduction had been generally anticipated by Indian operators and the effect of the announcement had, to a large extent, been discounted.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 25th ult. to mid-day on the 4th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British India	45,236
Australia	25,107
New Zealand	5,200
Canada	20,643
Kenya	88,121
Germany	9,636
Netherlands	17,607
Belgium	10,779
France	230,475
Peru	3,000
Other countries	2,269
	458,073

EXPORTS.

	£
U. S. A.	817,748
Austria	15,000
Norway	1,391
France	1,230
Other countries	337
	836,206

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.
Feb. 28th	25.11/16d.
Mar. 1st.	26.1 /16d.
Mar. 2nd.	27d.
Mar. 4th.	27.1/8d.
Mar. 5th	26.11/16d.
Mar. 6th.	26.13/16d.
Average	26.562d.
	Two months delivery.
Feb. 28th	25.13/16d.
Mar. 1st.	26.3 /16d.
Mar. 2nd	27.1 /16d.
Mar. 4th.	27.3 /16d
Mar. 5th.	26.3 / 4d.
Mar. 6th.	26.15/16d.
Average.	26.656d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine)

	cents.
Feb. 27th.	56.1/2
Feb. 28th	56.3/4
Mar. 1st.	57.1/16
Mar. 2nd.	58.1/8
Mar. 4th.	58.1/4
Mar. 5th.	58.1/8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 28th ultimo to the 6th instant was dol. 4.86.1/8 and the lowest dol. 4.71.1/2.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 2nd instant consisted of about 11,800,000 ounces in sycee, 257,000,000 dollars and 45,900,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 12,600,000 ounces in sycee, 257,000,000 dollars and 45,500,000 ounces in bar silver on the 23rd ultimo.

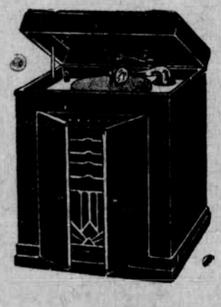
PRIMAPHONES

Premier Phones of Perfect Tone!

Cabinets of pleasing appearance, solid in constructions, highly polished in different colours, scientifically and mechanically perfect, smooth running, Thorens Swiss Make all steel motors, ball bearing well balanced S-Style tonearms, sweet clear mellow tone sound boxes. all combined, bring Primaphones, in striking prominence with world's high class phones.

Introduced in India for over a quarter century. Primaphones have always maintained their high standard of quality, which speaks of the well maintained reputation, Primaphones enjoy as quality phones with quality tone.

Ask your nearest dealers to show you Primaphones before buying other phones. You will be easily convinced of their superiority over other similar phones.



"CABINET GRAND" MODELS.

Model No. 210 Double Spring Rs. 150
Model No. 220 Double Spring Rs. 200
Model No. 230 Triple Spring Rs 250
Model No. 240 Four Spring Rs. 300

Bombay Phono General Agency
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

U. S. MARKETS

Sugar In Strong Position

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following cable advice from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

Government determining to continue holdings of old crop and not committed to attitude regarding new crop loans likely to cause increasing premiums for July. Domestic cotton mills curtailing. Entire absence of speculation. We think new crop likely to go lower.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Refiners buying resulting in sellers being stiff in their quotations. General 20 points advance in refined prices is expected. Think market in strong position. Our opinion remains unchanged.

NEW YORK RUBBER.

Awaiting regulation meeting tomorrow. Bullish February figures ignored. Domestic trade demand hesitating. We favour purchases on sale-down.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar 25

July 2.21 plus 03
September 2.26 plus 02
December 2.32 plus 02
January 2.24 plus 02

Nothing More than Astrology & Divine Power

The Truth of your future Luck.

Emerson Said: "HITCH YOUR WAGON TO A STAR"

THE HANUMAN AROODAM

There is no need for you to distress your mind regarding the doubt as to what will happen to you in the future. You can ask questions regarding family, profession, health, fortune, litigation, lottery, marriage, journey, success in examination, vehicles, love, relations, friends, and anything you wish to know. We shall send you by return post the true and scientific answers to your questions, with the help of Devine Power. Some model questions are given in the next column and by reading them you shall know the details. But there is no necessity that you should ask the same questions. You may ask aroodam regarding anything you wish. Letter writing time, date, sex (Mr. Mrs. Miss), Profession, approximate age and the birth time if known, should be noted.

CHARGES

To write answers for first Five Questions	**Re. 1-0-0**
For every other extra question	**Re. 0-4-0**
V. P. P. Charges	**Re. 0-4-0**

YOUR LIFE READING MONTHLY OR WEEKLY

Your Life Reading monthly or weekly will be sent by us touching all the events in your life, health, profession, finance, friendship, love, journeys short and long, luck, marriage, or auspicious events, unexpected profit or loss, litigation, favourable period, fortunate days, lucky number and colour, and significant events in detail. The HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, to-day occupies the foremost rank in the Astrological field in foretelling the future according to the strict rules of the science. For your reference, a select few press opinions are published below. The following details should be mentioned in your letter with clear address "Name, sex (Mr. Mrs. or Miss), Age, profession, date and time of writing, date and time of birth if known, and Monthly or Weekly.

CHARGES

One Year Monthly Details	**Rs. 2-0-0**
Five Years Monthly Details	**Rs. 7-8-0**
One Year Weekly Details	**Rs. 10-0-0**
V. P. P. Charges	**Rs. 0-5-0**

(*N.B.*—You should clearly mention in your letter whether to send by V. P. P. or you have sent money in advance.)

PRESS OPINION

NAGPUR DAILY NEWS, NAGPUR, dated 9-11-'34, WRITES:—

Hanumath Upasi V. K. Satagopachariar, the famous astrologer of the Hanuman Astrological office, Tiruttani, S. India is considered to be the most reputed of all the Indian Astrologers. His greatness and fame are due to the accuracy of his predictions. This Tiruttani office was started by him and has been doing splendid service for the last fifteen years.

THE CEYLON DAILY NEWS, COLOMBO, dated 2-3-'34, WRITES:—

Hanumath Upasi V. K. Satagopachariar, astrologer, the Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani P. O., South India, described as the most reputed of all the Indian Astrologers, has earned a reputation for the correctness of his Predictions. The Hanuman Astrological Office started by him has been doing remarkably well for the last fifteen years. Further particulars regarding this Astrological office will be found in an advertisement appearing elsewhere.

THE THINAKARAN, a popular Tamil Daily of Colombo, dated 26-4-'33, writes in a leading column:

....The Hanuman Astrological Office started by him has been doing remarkable work for the last 15 years. Those who defy Astrology and take a very lenient view of it will be very anxious to know their future after they come to know the truth of it. None will say that by knowing Astrology their fate would be altered. But all will agree that by knowing beforehand how the natural distress of a man will shape itself into anxieties to which he will be subjected on account of it will cease. In the Hanuman Astrological Office it is said that Talisman and Kavachas to free persons from the difficulties that arise to them as a result of their bad deeds in their previous births, are also sold. By pondering over the opinions expressed in to-day's advertisement, it appears that Sreeman Satagopachariar has freed many families from their mental worries.

MR. MONI, writes in "Swadesa Mitran", a leading Tamil daily Madras.—"This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future."

"ANDHRA PATRIKA", Telugu Daily, Madras, writes:—"We sincerely commend the marvellous experience of this astrologer to the public."

"THE SWARAJYA", Tamil Daily, Madras, writes:—"Greatness' and fame to the astrologer because of correctness."

My Dear and Revered Sir,

I am very much pleased with the accuracy I find in the observance of my Annual Reading prepared by you. I highly appreciate your work. I am really quite surprised of your wonderful proficiency in your predictions. Your Readings which are par-excellent and out-weigh the calculations of even Prof. Roxroy, Prof. Zazara and other eminent European Astrologers will be of invaluable service to any one in the affairs of life. It seems you are endowed with special gift in the Astrological science and your forecast of events will not fail to gain the admiration of one and all. You are as it were Almighty Providence and you deserve the highest gift.

Yours most devotedly,
(Sd.) Brahmasri SRINIVASA BHAGAVATSWAMI,
East Raja Street, Big Conjeevaram.

CURRENT OPINION

....I have already tried your answers regarding my friend and I am completely satisfied. V. Venkatachalam, Typist, D. T. S. Office, S. I. Rly., TINNEVELLY, 22-1-'35.

....You have sent me your answers for my 5 questions twice before, and all prove correct. I informed all my friends about your correctness. D. Muthial, No. 23, San View, Sna Thome, Madras. 10-2-'35.

....The answers to my question No. 1, was satisfactory. I got promotion in the month of February and I was transferred to Bhusaval. I thank you for this accurate answer. K. V. Rao, Crewman, G. I. P. Rly., Bhusaval, 10-3-'35.

....Last month I have got from you my annual reading for 1935 and I am glad to inform you that your predictions are satisfactory. K. Rajaram, G.D.A., R.A., Regd. Accountant and Government Certified Auditor, c/o Box No. 193, Karachi, 10-1-'35.

....I had my five years life reading from you, and I am glad your predictions proved correct. A. K. Adaickalam, General Merchant, Uvakanawella Estate, Hali, Ela P. O., Ceylon, 11-2-'35.

....My Life Reading which you have sent me is happening true and I am quite satisfied. M. Emmanual Moses, 'Union Cottage, Bambalapitiya, Colombo (Ceylon), 12-2-1935.

....I have the pleasure to inform you that one year's life reading prepared by you in the year 1931, its accuracy is really wonderful and I am pleased by the predictions. P. Santhanam, Mirasdar, Srec Rama Vilas, Potheri, Guduvancheri, 22-2-1935.

MODEL QUESTIONS

1 When will I marry ?
2 What will be the nature, beauty, luck and direction from which the girl is expected ?
3 Will I marry the girl whom I love ?
4 Will I be successful in the litigation that is going on in the court ?
5 When will I get elevation in profession with the favour of the authorities.
6 Will it be favourable for me if I purchase a lottery ticket ?
7 Will the lottery ticket purchased by me win any prize ?
8 Will I enter in the forthcoming horse race and will I be successful in that ?
9 When will my business be beneficial to me and will there be good profit ?
10 What will be my lucky number for this month and what will be the lucky colour ?
11 Will you please give me my lucky days in every week in this month ?
12 Will the difference of opinion between myself and my wife come to an end and will intimacy between us effect ?
13 When will I recover from the disease from which I am suffering since a long time ?
14 Plants in my garden are being affected by worms. When will they grow well ? If any remedy, please write.
15 When will I wipe off my debts ?
16 Will I be successful in my love ?
17 What will be the end of my present attempt ?
18 Is there any planetary evil influence in my business ? If so what will be the remedy ?
19 Will my expected child be a male ?
20 Will I be successful in my expected journey ?
21 I want to buy a house. Is that lucky and agreeable to me ?
22 Will I be successful in elections through the support of the public ?
23 What will be my age ?
24 When will my wife recover from her sickness ?

MODEL QUESTIONS—*(Contd.)*

25 Will she show improvement through the medicine she is taking now ?
26 Is it beneficial to retain the present servant ?
27 Is there any bad influence of planets in the present house where I am living ? If so what will be the remedy ?
28 When will the difference of opinion betwixt myself and the authorities come to an end ?
29 When will my present pecuniary difficulties decrease ?
30 When will my worries come to an end ?
31 I am going to meet a person for some help. What will be the result ?
32 When will my domestic difficulties diminish ?
33 When will the thought of purchasing vehicles appear in my mind ?
34 Will the treatment of the particular doctor be effective ?
35 Is there any operation of magical rites against me ?
36 If so what I have to do for rectification ?
37 Will the expected letter be favourable for me ?
38 Will there be compromise with my enemies ?
39 What is the lucky stone for me this year ?
40 Is my dwelling house lucky ?
41 Will my house be retained by clearing away the debts through mortgaging my house ?
42 Is there any operation of magical rites against my house or against my family ?
43 I want to purchase a cow for my house. Which coloured cow will I have to purchase so that it may be beneficial ?
44 Is it beneficial to build a house on the purchased site ?
45 Is it a fact that there is a hidden treasure in my house ?
46 Will I get that treasure as predicted by certain Astrologers ?
47 Will cotton business prove beneficial to me ?
48 Will Mica business prove beneficial to me ?
49 I wish to start business in the name of my son.....will this be beneficial ?
50 Can I do business in oil ?
51 Will I be benefited through business in ground-nuts ?
52 Will a contract business be beneficial to me ?
53 Will I get back the stolen property ?
54 When will the difference of opinion betwixt myself and my relations end and perfect intimacy established ?
55 Can I expect help from my brother ?
56 What will be the total age of my brother ?
57 When will intimacy with my brother be effected ?
58 Which will be the time when my brother's wife will recover her health ?
59 Is it necessary to perform any scientific remedy ?
60 Which will be the luckiest period for my brother ?
61 How long will my brother's wife live ?
62 How long will my mother live ?
63 Will it be possible for me to fulfil the wishes of my mother ?
64 Will I be fortunate enough to be near my mother in her last days ?
65 Will my mother be cured of the sickness she is now suffering ?
66 Will it be possible for me to remain helpful to my mother to the end ?
67 I wish to plant a garden. Will I be successful in this ?
68 There is always some ill-feeling or other between my sister and her husband. When will this end and live happily ?
69 What will be the reason for the absence of any issues to my sister ?
70 Is it necessary to perform any Shanti or remedy ?
71 Is the diamond ear-ring worn by my wife lucky ?
72 Will it be beneficial to publish the book written by me ?
73 Will I get any Government title or honour ?
74 Will the study of medicine be beneficial to me ?
75 Will there be luck and profit for me through study in Engineering ?
76 Which God or Goddess can I worship ?
77 Which will be the most suitable direction for the entrance of my bed room ?
78 Is there any source of water in my land ? Will there be water if I dig a well ?
79 What will be the reason for the absence of any issues to me ?
80 Will I have to perform any Shanti or remedy for the birth of a child ? If so what will I have to do ?
81 My child is very fragile and uncheerful. What will be the reason ?
82 How long will my father be alive ?
83 I am expecting a certain income. Will I get it ?
84 When will faith in God appear in me ?
85 There is continuous expense. When will this diminish ?
86 Will the Lottery ticket No. 98765 win any prize ?
87 Can I become a musician ?
88 Can I succeed in cricket ?
89 Will the expected journey to foreign countries prove beneficial to me ?
90 Can I hope to return back without any danger in that journey quite safely ?
91 I am thinking of a girl afresh. Will this love prove beneficial ?
92 Will I have influence in politics and public life ?
93 Will the Mica Mine that I am digging be beneficial to me and get me good profits ?
94 Is the diamond jewels required by my wife good for her ?
95 When will I get the co-operation of my servants ?
96 Will cloth-merchandise be beneficial for me ?
97 Will business in Lead give profits to me ?
98 Whether to do any business independently or in partnership ?
99 I want to accept Sole-agentship of a company. Will this be profitable for me ?
100 Will the sickness of my child be cured ? If so how long will it take ?
101 When will my husband get an increment in his salary in his profession?
102 When will I purchase a Motor car ?
103 When will the number of subscribers to the journal which I am publishing multiply and get profit ? Or will it be better for me to leave off this journalist profession ?
104 Will a lawyer's profession be profitable for me?
105 Which of these places, Allahabad, Bombay, Madras, Mysore....will be favourable to practise as an Advocate ?
106 Will I be successful in the arguments of my case on behalf of my client ?
107 I must file the suit of my client in a court of law. On which date shall I file ?
108 Shall a compromise be effected in the particular case ?
109 Will Medical profession be profitable for me ?
110 Will the study for medicine be favourable for me and shall I study ?
111 Whether I will be capable in Surgery or Medicine ?
112 Will the treatment that I am giving to my patient be successful ?
113 In how many days more will he recover ?
114 When will I recover from my dental trouble ?
115 When will I be cured of my Nervousness ? Whether English, Ayurvedic or Siddha medicines be beneficial for me ?
116 Will business in medicine be profitable for me ?
117 Will business in machinery be beneficial for me ?
118 Will my financial status be improved through my Rubber Estate ?
119 Will Cocoanut grove give good yield for me ?
120 Will the business in cocoanuts be profitable for me ? Shall I do it ?
121 Will the business in fruits be beneficial for me ?
122 Can I do cigar business ? Is there benefit out of this ?
123 Can I start Match factory and run it ?
124 Will business in sugar be profitable for me ?
125 Can I do business in yarn or in cloth and will this be lucky for me ?
126 Will Money-lending be beneficial for me ?
127 Will it be profitable to do timber business ?
128 Which of the following will give me benefits if I do business in any one of them:—Iron, Cotton, Salt, Saffron, Silver, Gold, Copper.
129 Will business in Petrol, kerosene be profitable for me ?
130 Whether it will give benefits if I go to foreign countries regarding my business or whether it is better to do the same in my native place itself ?
131 Will Cinema Enterprise give me profits ?
132 Will there be water in the well that I am going to dig in my garden ?
133 Will my journey in Foreign countries be safely concluded ?
134 I have decided to build a temple. Is it possible for me ? Will it be better for me to do like that ?
135 I have thought to shift the place regarding my profession. When will I have to try to get a transfer ?
136 Will I get success in the petition that I have presented ?
137 It is my ambition to be a saint in my old age. Will this occur ?
138 Will it be possible for me to live happily and comfortably without any difficulties throughout my life ?
139 Will I be successful in the election for which I stand as a candidate ? Even if I get, am I fortunate enough to become a President ?
140 Will there be good rains and lands cultivated this year without any famine ?

Hanumath Upasi, V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Hanuman Astrological Office, TIRUTANI, S. India.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 3 POINTS

Spot Situation Tight And European Political News Better

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER AND TIN VERY STRONG

Wheat And Linseed Better And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, March 26

On Tuesday, cross rates ruled quietly steady after two-sided fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY STEADY

New York cotton maintained a very steady tone as a result of the tight spot situation and better European political news.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER VERY FIRM

London gold was quiet but silver was very firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED PRICES IMPROVE

Wheat and linseed witnessed some improvement. Metals were very strong. Rubber was also slightly better.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES MORE CHEERFUL

The London Stock Exchange displayed more activity on improved demand. Giltedged securities were decidedly more cheerful on good enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar 26

Previous closing	11.06
To-day's opening	11.05
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	11.03
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar 26

Previous closing	6.28
To-day's opening	6.28
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.27
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 221

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar 26

Cotton displayed a fairly steady tone but in the absence of any fresh developments, prices recorded very little improvement. Some foreign selling appeared but it was easily taken by trade and local interests.

The tightening up of the spot situation and better European political news cheered the market but the less aggressive enquiry as a result of uncertainties surrounding the new crop checked the advance and movements were very narrow.

Business in May at the opening was done at 11.05 i.e. one point lower than the previous closing. Prices suffered a slight setback on lower Liverpool cables and far eastern selling but later the market improved on trade buying and covering with May gradually rising to 11.12. At this level however, there was hesitancy and the price again relapsed to 11.09 although the undertone remained steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.03 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 26

The following were the opening ranges.

May	(10.93/10.92) 11.06/11.06
July	(10.99/10.98) 11.12/11.11
October	(10.61/10.60) 10.70/10.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 26

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March	(6.24) 6.29
American July	(6.19) 6.24
Egyptian March	(7.94) 8.05
Egyptian July	(7.92) 8.03

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 26

10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April/May moved between Rs. 222-12 and Rs. 220-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 221-12 with New York futures about 6 points up.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 23rd March 1935 989,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 23rd March 1935 36,531,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to the 23rd March 1935 4,500,000

Total during the week ending the 23rd March 1935 988,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 23rd March 1935 32,031,000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Mar 26

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31/7; Highest Rs. 31/9; Lowest Rs. 30/15/6; Closing Rs. 31/3/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 40/12; Highest Rs. 40/13; Lowest Rs. 39/14/6; Closing Rs. 40/1

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/8; Highest Rs. 23/10; Lowest Rs. 23/6; Closing Rs. 23/9.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar 26

Previous closing	4.78 3/8
To-day's opening	4.78 1/2
To-day's closing	4.78 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar 26

Previous closing	4.77 15/16
To-day's opening	4.78 1/4
To-day's closing	4.78 1/4
Difference	+5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Mar 26

Previous closing	72.47
To-day's opening	72.52
To-day's closing	72.59
Difference	+.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.78 1/4 and then slightly improved to 4.78-3/8 thereafter movements were narrow and insignificant.

The sterling dollar cross rate finally closed at 78 1/4.

Franc opened at 72.52 and then advanced to 72.59 subsequently falling to 72.40.

The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 72.59.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 26

The market closed steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 7/8d.	28 7/8d.
Spot	28d.	29d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar 26

Gold per ounce (£7-5-7 1/2) £7-5-7

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar 26

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 26

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.58 1/8) 5.47
New York on Bombay	(36.10) 36.18
Berlin on Bombay	(0.90) 0.90 1/4
London on Shanghai	(1-7 1/4) 1-7 1/4
London on Milan	(58.31) 58.00
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/32) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 26

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/2 and 74/8. The market was fairly active on speculative buying and covering influenced by better foreign news while firmer London cables were followed by renewed covering and buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 68/4 and 75/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/15, 35/15 and 35/15/9 Prices eased on liquidation and option dealers selling as a result of weakness of franc but subsequent improvement in the franc rate caused slight improvement. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/15/9, 35/15/9 and 36/0/6.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-2-6.
S. S. Qperimba Rs. 3-7-6.
Shipment March Rs. 3-7-6.
Shipment April Rs. 3-9-6.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-10-3.
Shipment June Rs. 3-11-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-12-9.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-13-6.
Kesar Rs. 13-14-6.
Saraya Rs. 13-5-0.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-4-6.
African Rs. 13-4-6.
Java Spot F3.50.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 25

May 0.93 3/4—1/4c
July 0.91 1/2 plus 3/8c
October 0.90 7/8 plus 1/8c

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 26

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 62-1/8, July 63-1/4 and Oct 65-3/4. Trading was fairly active on some speculative buying and covering but on the whole business continued very restricted with traders awaiting developments abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 26

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.93-7/8. Prices displayed some improvement on commission house buying influenced by better advices from abroad.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 26

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 11.96. Prices rose on good foreign demand and better advices from abroad with the price rising to 12.03.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 26

The following were the rates at 3-30 o.m.

METALS

Tin (£215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Firm) £216 buyers £217 sellers Steady
Lead (No buyer £12 1/4 strong) unquoted
Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/2 to £33) £32 3/4 to £33 1/8
Glasgow Iron (70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8 3/4) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17) £17 sellers
Dunlop March (£19 1/2 sellers) £19 1/2
Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/16) 5 3/8 paid and buyers
April-June (5 5/8) 53/4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay March-April (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 1/4 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar 26

	Rs. a p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 8 0
Rates at 12 noon	6 7 6
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 7 6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 9-30 p.m.	6 7 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar 26

	Rs. a p
Wheat May	4 4 3
Linseed May	6 7 3

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar 26

In good selection there was active competition. Prices were firm.

Greasy interior to superior lower (0-6) 0-5 1/2
Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-8 1/2) 0-9
Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-10 1/2) 1-11

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar 26

General Motors (dol 28 1/4) dol 27 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 7/8) dol 10
U S Steel Common (dol 29) dol 29 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 77 1/2) unquoted.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar 26

Wheat	3,006 cwts.
Linseed	12,128 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	536 cwts.
Gingellyseed	133 cwts.
Poppyseed	294 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,179 cwts.
Castorseed	4,207 cwts.
Rice	7,708 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,711 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,386 cwts.
Gram	270 cwts.
Joowar	933 cwts.
Barley	41 cwts.
Bajree	1,044 cwts.
Coal	2,369 tons.

SHARP RECOVERY IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

RUBBER AND COPPER VERY STRONG

Erratic Fluctuations In Belga

WALL STREET OPENS FIRM

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 26

With current events regarded more hopefully, interest broadened considerably and prices of all sections on the Stock Exchange improved. Outstanding features were a sharp recovery in giltedged securities and the revival of interest in rubber and leading oil shares.

In Commodities, rubber advanced sharply on news of increase in the cut quota; copper was strong owing to the belief that the restriction agreement would be announced shortly; wheat recovered.

Belga passed a very erratic day, fell from 21.30 to 24.50, then recovered on covering to 22.37.

Wall Street opened firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94 1/2.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday March 18, £95 1/2
Tuesday, March 19 £95 1/2
Wednesday, March 20, £95
Thursday, March 21, 94 1/2
Friday, March 22, £94
Monday, March 25 £94

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 26

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally displayed a more cheerful sentiment. Giltedgeds were firmer. Rubber shares were strong and active. Industrials generally were steadier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £86
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 5/8) £112 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £116 1/8 Ex Div
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/4
4 per cent. Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £115

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share 4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 3/4
Musical Industries (28-0) 28-0
Princhin Johnson (38-4 1/2 Ex Div) 38-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-3) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-3) 9-3
Woolsworth New Ford (10?-9) 102-9
Realisation 1930 (89-6) 90-0
Dunlop Rubber (46-10 1/2) 47-6
University Ordinary (26-6) 27-0
Ford Motors (31-0) 31-0
Cables and Wireless (5 1/2) 5 1/2
British America Tobacco (111-3) 111-10 1/2
Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (130-7 1/2) 131-10 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-3
Distillers (89-0) 89-0
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0
British Celonese (8-6) 9-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-0) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-6) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Ltd. Ordinary (9-7 1/2 Ex Div) 9-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (24 1/4) 24 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (£6-0) £6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Mar 26

Jutes ruled steady and fair turnover resulted. Coals were unchanged and limited business was put through. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following are the closing quotations:—

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 92/7/6 small lot; Three and half per cent Loan 1947/50 101/8; Five per cent Loan 1935 100/12; Five per cent Loan 1939/44 108 small lot; Five per cent Loan 1945/55 115/13; Six and half per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/10 small lot.

Banks: Bengal Central 10; Central Bank of India 35; Imperial fully paid 1530.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur ordy 15 c div; Durbar ordy 104; Kesoram ordy 3/15.

Coals: Amalgamated coalfields 21/12; Bengal 259 small lot; Burrakur 12/10 ex div; West Jamuria 13/4.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 16/10; Anglo India 532; Auckland 259/8 small lots; Bally 247/8; Barnagore 196; Champdany 205/8 small lot; Clive 35/6; Fort William 380; Howrah 61/13; India 440/8 odd lot; Kamarhatty 811; Kelvin 613/8; Kinnison 725; Lansdowne 207 small lots; National 25/4; Nuddea 69 small lot; Presidency 5/11; Reliance 81/8 small lots; Waverley ordy 2/10.

Miscellaneous: Mirzapore Elec 7; United Provinces Elec 162/8; B I Corpn ordy 2/15 ex div; Cawnpore Sugar ordy 34/4; Dyer Meakin Brewery 37/8; Dyer Meakin Burma Sugar 30/8; Tea: Tezpore ordy 8/6; Debentures: 7 per cent 1932/40/42 Hukumchand Jute Mills 112/4.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar 26

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£82 1/2) £82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/2) £93 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 7/8) £108 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£119 1/4) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 19-6
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-10 1/2) 21-3
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2 Ex Div) 19-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 28-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-1 1/2) 56-3
Burma Corporation (8-9) 9-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (51-0) 51 1/2
Rand Mines (158-9) 158-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 38-9
Anglo Persian (46-3) 47-6
Burma Oil (71-3) 71-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (3-9) 3-9
Shell Transport (50-3) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
London Pass 5 per cent £31 £31
London Board G Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (271-3) 275-0
Goddar New (200-0) 201-3
Modar New (78-1 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (271-3) 275-0
Union Corporation (152-9) 152-8
Sprir g Mines (183-9) 187-5

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 25

March 59 7/8 —1 1/8d
May 61 7/8 —1 1/4d
July 63 1/2 —7/8d
December 65 1/2 —1d.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees 1.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.5 degrees 0.8 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.1 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 25

March 11.96—14
April 12.04—16
May 12.14—15

"SUTTA KHEL" PICKETING

Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha's Complaint

Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha writes:—

Open street gambling was going on below Carnac bridge. I received information about it and went to the place to verify facts. After making due inquiry and satisfying myself, I warned the man who was receiving bets, several times but to no effect. Ultimately I called a police constable on duty, on the 25th at about 11 p.m. The policeman arrested two persons on the spot and took them to the Pydhowni Police Station along with me. I was made to stand, along with the accused who were there, for about twenty minutes after which the constable reminded the officers that, as a result of information about the gambling he had made the arrest of the two persons.

I was asked many irrelevant questions. After answering a few questions I felt that I was being humiliated and hence I refused to answer any more questions and left the Police Station.

Again to-day at the same place open gambling on the public road was going on. I called a police constable. He came but refused to take any action but asked me to call the police officer. I sent my driver to the Pydhoni Police Station together with my car. I waited at the place where the gambling was going on for about half an hour. My volunteer returned with a message that the driver had been arrested and roughly handled. I went to the Police Station. On seeing me the officer whose name as I understand is Mr. Shaikh Hussain, shouted: "What have you been doing in my section."

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Final Dividend Of 6 P. C.

The local office of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd has received telegraphic advice from its Head Office in London informing that the Board of Directors have declared a Final Dividend of 6 per cent on the shares of the Bank for the half year ending the 31st December 1934 making 12 per cent for the year less Income Tax; £10,000 has been written off Landed and House Property a/c and £172,000 has been carried forward.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£2.19. 0.
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 2. 3.
Turner and Newall	2.12. 6.
Associated Electric Industries	1. 4. 4½
Attock Oil	0. 7. 6.
Associated Portland Cement	2. 2. 9.
Electric Supply Corporation	2.15. 6.
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1. 1.0½
Beira Railways	0.15. 0.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2.14. 3.
Marconi International Marine	1.12. 3.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3. 8. 6.
General Electric Ord.	2. 7. 6.
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4. 5. 0.
L. M & S. Rly. 4 p.c. Pref.	77.10. 0.
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1.10. 6.
British Burma Petroleum	0. 5. 6.
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1.12. 6.
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1. 0 3.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0. 8. 7½
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0. 2. 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0.10.1.04 p.c. p.a.

Market quiet and unsettled interest confined to a few specialities.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th March, 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		24,36,12,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		3,53,94,000
		30,28,06,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,91,33,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,54,42,000
Bills Discounted	77,50,000
Lands and Buildings	1,25,64,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,76,53,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	16,02,64,000
	30,28,06,000

MEDICAL COUNCIL MEETS

Patna M. B. B. S. Degree To Be Recognised

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The meeting of the Medical Council of India commenced to-day and is expected to last till Wednesday. Major-General C A Sprawson presided and all the members were present except Lt-Col Treston (Rangoon University). Those present were Lt-Col R E Wright, Major S L Bhatia, Lt-Col H Stott, (U P Government), Col C H Reinhold, Col H C Buckley (B and O Government), Lt-Col C E Palmer (Assam Government), Dr Saranjam Khan Rao Bahadur, Dr Lakshman Swami Mudaliar, Dr Abraham S Erulkar, Rai Bahadur Dr B N Vyas, Khan Bahadur Dr K A Rahman, Dr T N Banerjee, Dr G V Deshmukh, Rai Bahadur Dr. Desidat Pandya, Capt Phani Bhusan Mukherji, Dr Jyotish Chandra Dar, Dr Maharajkrishna Roy, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Sir J N Duggan, Dr C L Houlton, Lt-Col P K Tarapore (Burma Government), Dr. P K Dey (Registered Practitioners Burma), and Dr T S Tirumurti.

The Council re-elected Sir Hassan Suhrawardy as Vice-President for another year, and it was decided to appoint an executive committee for two years and the old Executive Committee was re-elected except that in place of Dr. Krishnamenon, Dr Maharaj Krishna Kapur of Lahore, representing registered practitioners was elected to the committee.

The Council decided to accept recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Governor-General should be advised to place M B B S degree of Patna University on schedule one of Act, thereby entitling holders of this degree of the Patna University for admission to I M S. The Reports of Inspectors on the course of instructions and examinations at universities Rangoon and Andhra are expected to be received shortly.

GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Mar 26

Yesterday's low pressure area over East Central Provinces is passing away eastwards through Bengal and Assam and has caused nearly general rain in Assam with few falls in Bengal and East Central Provinces. A fresh western disturbance rapidly approached Northwest Frontier. It has caused widespread thundershowers along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir and the West Punjab.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Cherrapunji 2 inches; Gauhati 1 inch; Sibsagar three quarters inch; Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Saugor Island, Jalpaiguru and Shillong half an inch each; Darjeeling quarter inch; Sonamarg 1 inch; Bahawalpur, Dras, Kalat, Multan half inch each; Khanpur, Peshawar, Fort Sandeman, Quetta, Murree, Parachinar quarter inch each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan and the Southwest Punjab and thundershowers will continue to be fairly widespread in Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir and extend into the East and North Punjab and the West United Provinces. Scattered thundershowers will also occur in East Bengal, Assam and North Burma.—A. P.

INSURANCE CONFERENCE

Tea Party At Taj Mahal Hotel

The Chairman and members of the Reception Committee of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference gave an evening party at the Taj Mahal on Tuesday. A large number of prominent citizens attended the party.

Tagore & Co-Executor To Pay Rs. 100 Per Month To Barnokumari Devi

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Mr. Justice Ameerali delivered judgment to-day in the civil suit filed by Barnokumari Devi, daughter of late Sjt. Dwarkanath Tagore, against Poet Rabindranath Tagore and Mr. Surendranath Tagore in their capacity as surviving executors of her father's will, claiming a monthly allowance under the terms of the said will. Her petition alleged that she had been receiving a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 out of her father's estate for the last 20 years, but it had been stopped from April, 1933.

By the consent of both parties, the Court ordered for fixing the monthly allowance at Rs. 100 payable by the defendants until her death.—United Press.

Madras, March 26.—The Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine, accompanied by personal staff left for Ooty last night by special train.—A.P.

Further Rise In Steel Shares

Market Disregards Belgium Gold Standard Rumours

GENERAL PROFIT-TAKING WELL-ABSORBED

BOMBAY, Mar. 26.

The local Share Bazar was fairly active with a good enquiry. There was general long liquidation which was well absorbed and the market displayed good undertone.

Fears of Belgium going off the gold standard were disregarded as this rumours is a spent-up force as over half a dozen times, the market had several alarming news of throwing of the gold standard.

The main trend of the market is upward and after a sharp recovery there may be some period of quiet and steady markets but we think short sales are dangerous. The market is well liquidated and now Bull operators are supporting the market as they got an excellent opportunity of replacing their purchases at low levels. Fundamental factors which are to shape the course of prices continue favourable and we look for material rise in prices in long-run.

It is a pretty long time that the market has now accustomed to present levels and with promising situation it will be advisable to buy on all weak markets.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were fairly active with a good turnover Budly differences were normal....Hydro Electric shares were steady while Cement and Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, March 26.

100 Ahm. Advance	305 0
500 Bom. Cotton	45 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	897 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	298 2
100 Central India	351 4
100 Gokak	216 4
100 Colaba	142 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	390 0
I. E. D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100 Finlay	110 0
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	88 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	75 0
100 Kohinoor	211 4
250 Laxmi	730 0
100 Madhavji	11 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	1300 0
250 Model	67 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	167 8
100 Oosmanshahi	57 8
100 Phoenix	328 8
25 Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000 Sholapur	2600 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Century 293, 300, 297, 300, 298
Bom. Dyeing 890, 898, 892, 897
Kohinoor 208, 215, 210, 211
Central India 352, 353, 350, 352, 351
New Great 165, 167
Simplex 90, 91
Swadeshi 211, 215
Bundi 46/8, 45/12, 46/4
I. Cement 426, 423, 425, 423
Punjab 28/10, 28/8
Shahabad 435, 445, 433, 436
Andhra 1650, 1645, 1662, 1660
Tata Hydro 168/2, 168/12
Tata Power X.D. 1585, 1610, 1590, 1602/8, 1590
Tram Ord. 161/4
T. Steel Dfd. 670, 665, 692, 690, 691, 682, 693, 687, 690, 688, 691, 687
T. Steel Ord 149, 148, 150/8, 149/8, 148/8, 150/8, 148/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 167/12
Bellapur 308, 313, 312, 311
B. Steam 297
B Burma 395, 397, 395

50 Simplex	91 4
100 Swadeshi	215 0
100 Swan	70 0
25 Tata	18 0
500 Vishnu	1475 0
1000 Western	982 8

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	99 8
25-50 Central	36 12
500 Imperial	1532 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	381 4
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	5 12

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	46 4
70 Gwalior	130 0
160 Indian	423 12
40 Katni Def.	1465 0
100 Katni Ord.	413 12
75 Okha	227 8
10 Punjab	28 8
100 Shahabad	436 4
70 United	85 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12 12
15-75 New India	44 12
200 Oriental	4300 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	153 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1660 0
10 Ajmer	11 0
50 Bom. Tram.	161 4
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	12 8
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	217 5
100 Surat	198 2
100 Tata Hydro	168 12
1000 Tata Power X.D.	1590 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	372 8
100 Amr. Patty	118 0
100 C. Province	90 0
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujarat	68 8
100 Mandhra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	770 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	30 4
30 Tata Steel Defd.	687 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	148 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	190 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 92/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 92/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/1

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/8
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4
5 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened today at Rs. 92/9 and improved to Rs. 92/11/6. At this level there was some liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 92/2 but again improved.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

N. B.:—

There was considerable activity in securities in the evening on rumours of a decline of £1 in Indian Sterling Securities. Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 91/15 but later on London advices being 10 shillings down, prices in the local market improved to Rs. 92/3/6.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Broach A/M. Op. 224; Highest 224; Lowest 220 1/4; Closing 220 1/2.

Broach J/A. Op. 222 3/4; Highest 222 3/4; Lowest 219 1/4; Closing 219 1/4

Oomra May Op. 197 3/4; Highest 198 1/4; Lowest 196 1/4; Closing 196 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 198 1/2; Highest 198 1/2; Lowest 195 3/4; Closing 195 3/4.

Bengal May Op. 132; Highest 132; Lowest 128 3/4; Closing 128 3/4.

Bengal July Op. 134; Highest 134; Lowest 131 1/2; Closing 131 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Boroch A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 5 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 22

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 14 1/2.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Irregular trading market. Erratic fluctuations likely to continue in face of existing political and currency uncertainties. However with free supply available for mill takings during balance season only around five million bales markets will be abnormally sensitive to constructive news.

New York.—Market firm on spot house buying May and July. Far East credited buying distants.

50 Belapur Sugar	311 4
250 Bombay Steam	297 8
125 Bombay Burma	395 0
15 Bombay Burma Contry	121 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-8-9
50 Bombay Telephone	116 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	151 4
100 Ind. Radio Dfd.	535 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	500 0
1000 Port Canning	590 0
15 Scindia	10 11
30 Tata Construction	77 8
25 Tata Oil	19 4

PREFERENCE

7 p c Andhra Valley	1360 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram	81 0
5 p.c. Central India	522 8
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p c Tata Power	1370X.D.
5 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167 12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660 0

Rise In New York Silver

New York, Mar. 25.

Spot silver prices recorded a sharp rise of one cent per oz to-day and closed at 60 cents.

It is understood that U. S. Government will raise prices to 64 cents under the American silver purchase Act of 1934.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Following a sharp rise in London silver and substantial advance in Montreal silver futures, the local market ruled very steady to-day. Spot silver prices in New York were also raised by one cent. Thus it is believed that U. S. Government is buying silver with a view to raise prices to 64 cents. The gold market was quiet but steady with a restricted business.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready gold	36	0	0
Fagan delivery	36	0	3
Chaitra delivery	36	0	6
Vaishakh delivery	36	1	0
Ready silver	67	6	0
Fagan delivery	74	7	0
Chaitra delivery	74	13	0

RISE IN SILVER

Copper To Advance

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Messrs M and B Stern state:—

Wheat:—Large offerings of French denatured wheat at low limits caused a set-back but American winter private crop estimates are being sharply reduced and a large demand for Australian continues from the Orient.

Copper:—The following cable was to hand yesterday from our Head-Office:—"Nothing definite re: Conference. Expect agreement this week. Think price is likely to improve."

Silver:—Within the last few days, prices in London have advanced about 3/4d Despite the estimated production during 1934 at 180 million ozs against 164 million ozs. in 1933, America has so far drained about 300 million ozs. from the world's stocks, of which India supplied about 30 million ounces. Owing to the fact that American silver purchase Act of 1934 is a statutory legislation and must be carried out to provide about 1100 million ozs. for bi-metallism, she will have to continue the purchases for a longer period and pay considerably higher prices.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Mar. 25.

March	60.50+1.00
May	61.50+1.80
July	61.70+1.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1935	8.04
May 1935	8.02
July 1935	7.98
October 1935	7.94
November 1935	7.94
January 1936	7.92
F. G. F Spot	8.24

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 25.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. Nominal.	69
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	83
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	94
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114 1/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	85
Convers on Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	105 3/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105 3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-5/8
Victory Bond 4 per cent	114 3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and Ch na Ex dividend.	14-5/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	126 1/2
National Bank of India Ex-dividend.	42 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 25.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/2
Yellow Metal	36
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	13-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F O. B.	215-1/2

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 25

Linseeds, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, March sellers £9/6/3.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, March/Apl. sellers £11/6/3

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, March/Apl. sellers £11/13/9.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton. March/Apl sellers £11/13/9.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton. March/May sellers £11/13/9.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LONDON GOLD.

London. Mar. 25

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/5-7-1/2

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 25.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.

C and F Bombay per cwt. unchanged

C and F Karachi per cwt. unchanged Nominal.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 26.

The New York cotton futures market was firm on Monday on active buying by mills. Prices declined during the early part of the day on speculative selling but later advanced on trade buying and short covering. It was reported that Messrs. Anderson Clayton Co. was buying futures freely and there was scarcity of contracts. Japanese buying figured largely in a comparatively bright upturn but general interest was limited owing to operators refusing to commit themselves pending happenings in Wasington.

NEW YORK MARKETS

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 7 points with May 10.93. There was speculative selling which resulted in a decline of 4 points from the opening level and May delivery was quoted 10.89 which was the lowest level for the day.

Later on there was active buying which resulted in a sharp rise of 28 points from the low level and May reached the highest level 11.17. There was considerable fixing by trade and the market was short of offerings but at the advance when the demand was satisfied prices lost a portion of the improvement and market closed at a net rise of 20 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices rose 20 points at 11.40c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures was firm and in the absence of any selling prices closed at a rise of 20 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 11.34c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-15 p.m.) up	11.17+31
N. Y. May Lowest (10-12 a.m.	10.89+03
Liverpool May Highest (3-59 p.m.)	6.28+04
Liverpool May Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.17—07

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Advance caused by American mills' fixing instructions, scarcity of contracts; trading narrow, tendency to advance.

Liverpool.—Think confidence returning on expectation American Government extending 12 cent loan 1934 crop indefinitely and prospect new crop being marketed orderly manner.

Liverpool.—Market has recovered from early decline owing to it being reported that Messrs. Anderson Clayton and Co. buying futures New York. Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

America:—Cloth sales slower, order lists small expiring rapidly, while stocks becoming burdensome some sections, individual curtailment increasing and likely further extend if N. R. A. consents. England: slightly improved turnover, but business difficult to arrange. France: Sales below output, curtailment increasing. Germany and Italy unchanged Japan: February cloth exports record.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

4-30 p.m.:—Liverpool advanced sharply before the close in sympathy with New York market.

8-31 p.m.:—Contracts scarce on fixings.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 25

May 1935	11.08+20
July 1935	11.11+19
October 1935	10.72+16
December 1935	10.80+12
January 1936	10.85+15
Middling Spot	11.40+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 25.

May 1935	11.04+20
July 1935	11.10+22
October 1935	10.70
Middling Spot	11.34+20

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 25.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1935	11.05
July 1935	11.10
October 1935	10.69
New York, Noon Call—	
May 1935	11.02
July 1935	11.07
October 1935	10.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Mar. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LINSEED OILS.

London, Mar. 25

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. April sellers 20/4-1/2

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 20/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per £ 5-1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 25.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels April sellers 22/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo. parcels April sellers 23 3

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, 10-1/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, March 26.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 6.21. There was Continental and Bombay buying in sympathy with bullish advices from America but wider purity attracted straddle selling. Later on prices declined on lower Alexandria advices and May was quoted 7 points down at 6.17. Sudden rise in New York influenced heavy short covering and prices recorded a sharp rise. The market was erratic and after fluctuating within a range of 11 points, closed at a net rise of 3 to 9 points middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.42d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. At the close March was quoted 5.60, May 5.60 and July 5.62d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered buying in this section otherwise the market was dull. Sakels futures closed at a rise of one to four points with spot cotton 8 points down at 8.24. Upper futures closed one point down to four points up while spot upper cotton prices closed 2 points higher at 7.42d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was heavy realising in the Alexandria Market which in the absence of any support resulted in a steady decline. Sakels futures closed 35 to 30 points down while Ashmouni futures lost 18 to 16 points.

NERVOUS CONDITION.

Despite the hesitancy displayed by speculators, prices recovered appreciably on Japanese and trade buying in consequence of Mr. Wallace's re-assuring statement on 'new crop loan' state Messrs. Stern.

The inflationist bloc in Congress appears to be coming impatient over trade recovery and they see no other alternative except to cheapen the dollar to around 5.25 to expand exports. The experts believe that U.S.A. being on gold bullion standard, it will not do any harm to her national credit but will bring about a revival of interest in her security markets. On the other hand, Bankers are reported to be against this step in view of such action causing depreciation in their investments.

The President's former economic advisors of the Brain Trust are of the opinion that there is no remedy for trade recovery other than inflation and that the Administration will, by force of circumstances, succumb to this national clamour.

Pending developments from Washington, markets are likely to remain in a nervous condition, with wide fluctuations.

N. Y. COPPER QUOTATIONS

October 17	6.13
November 17	6.20
December 17	6.59
January 14	6.50
February 11	6.32
March 11	6.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

	10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations	Price
March 1935		6.32+03
April 1935		6.29+04
May 1935	6.21	6.28+04
June 1935		6.25+03
July 1935		6.22+03
August 1935		6.15+03
September 1935		6.07+03
October 1935	5.94	6.00+03
November 1935		5.98+04
December 1935		5.98+04
January 1936		5.98+04
February 1936		5.98+04
March 1936		5.98
Middling Spot		6.42—03

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.50
Fine (Good Staple)	5.65
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.80
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.49
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.79
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.55
Fully Good	3.65
Fine	3.75
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.65
Fine	3.75
Superfine	3.85

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 25.

Silver—Market uncertain	
Spot	27-7/8
Forward	28

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York March 25

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	16
Electric Bond Common	6
Consolidated Gas	19
Columbia Gas	6
Western Union Telg.	23
Radio Corp.	4
Chesapeake and Ohio	39
New York Central	13 1/2
Erie R. R.	8
Union Pacific R. R.	86
Great North Pfd.	10
Distillers Seagram	16
Bethelehem Steel	24
United States Steel	29 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 3/4
Kennecott Copper	15
International Harvester	37
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	27 3/4
Socony	12 1/2
Chase Bank	21
National City Bank	18 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	285
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	21
U. S. Rubber	11

Total business 1/2 million.

Dull and irregular market.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 26.

B. C. RATE

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Ready March

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready/March.

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 March.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April/5/32 May.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 280 nominal.

Banks selling T T 278 nominal.

Banks buying T T 275 3/4 nominal

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 544

Banks buying D D 554

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 53

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 52 7/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3/4

Banks buying T T 77 1/2

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 136 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 107 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 136 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 88

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.78 3/8 25th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/7 3/8 26th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 3/32 26th inst.

Java/London 7.06 25th inst.

London/Paris 72.47 25th inst.

London/Belgium 21.20 25th inst.

London/Switzerland 14.78 3/4 25th inst.

London/Italy 58.18 25th inst.

London/Berlin 11.90 25th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 25th inst.

London/New York 4.77 15/16 25th inst

London/Amsterdam 7.07 25th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold .27-6-1 23rd inst. .27-5-7 1/2 25th inst.

Silver London Ready 27 3/8 23rd inst. 27 7/8 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 27 1/2 23rd inst. 28 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 59 1/8 23rd inst. 60 1/4 25th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 23rd inst. 5/8 p.c. 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 23rd inst. 11/16 p.c. 25th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent

3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.

6 Mons 2 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar. 26.

Shanghai T. T. on London closed today at 1.7 3/8 against last closing 1.7 3/16 with a firm tone.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York May 143 at Cross Rate 4.77 3/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1935 223—Liverpool May 1935 6.28 Rs. 50 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1935 223—New York May 11.06 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.77 3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 22

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate. unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged'

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar 25

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	11.90
Amsterdam	7.06 3 1
Brussels	21.30/4
Madrid	35.00
Milan	58.18
Berne	14.78-3
Paris	72.47/4
Prague	114.43

T. T. London on New York

Closing rate 61.77 15

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Following a rise of 20 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened quiet but steady with Broach A/M. at Rs. 222/8 and Broach J/A. at Rs. 221. There was scattered profit-taking which resulted in a small decline and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 222. Later on there was improved demand. The local market is nesitant following the rise in America, partly due to Teji-Mandi settlements and local operators await further development in America. We look for a steady rise and prefer purchases in weak markets.

Liverpool market opened at unchanged rates. Later on Liverpool was reported 5 points down and there was increased selling by Japanese firms in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	220	4	0
Broach J/A	218	12	0
Oomra May	197	0	0
Oomra July	196	8	0
Bengal May	129	0	0
Bengal July	131	8	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F.G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	139	134	130	127	
Panjab	139	134	130	137	
Rajputana	142	138	131	128	
Oomra No. 3	208	205	202	198	...
C P No. 1	226	223	220	216	...
C P No. 2	216	213	210	206	...
Broach No. 3	236	232	228	223	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Bengal Superfine	139
Bengal Fine	134
Bengal F.G.	133
Sindh-Punjab Fine	134
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	223
Wardha-Hingt	223
Nagpur Savner	210
Pundhurna	209
Yeotmal	208
Arvi	208
Ellichpur	202
Amraoti-Berar	204
Khamgaon	201
Mulkapur	198/200
Khandesh	198/200
Jalna/Sailu	205
Burwah Sanavad	234
Broach Fine	262
Punjab/American	242
Punjab/American mix	292
Cambodia	267
Compta Good	360
Kampala	358
Busoga	356
Jinja	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Mar 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	2 days. This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	669	196,496
Central India	120	75,493
Barsi and Nagar	1,181	82,937
Hyderabad Gaorani	505	33,877
Berar	973	389,686
Central Provinces	257	69,761
Total Oomras	3,705	748,290
Dholera	1,132	113,047
N W Provinces	...	29,535
Rajputana	...	17,584
Sind-Punjab	826	263,563
Broach	1,005	66,819
Coompta and Dharwar	608	37,502
Westerns-Northerns	176	26,877
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5	30,484
Persian	...	2,350
American	...	14,020
Egyptian and African	1,347	155,809
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	8,804	1,526,899

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 21st Mar

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	282	245,199
Japan and China	7,600	622,048
Coast Ports	1	16,432
Up-country by Rail	...	134,342
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,960
Total	7,883	1,030,981

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 25-3-35	4039000	6743000
Receipts yesterday 25-3-35	5000	11000
Exports to date 25-3-35	3650000	6054000
Stock at Ports 22-3-35	2376000	3180000
Stock at nteIrior Towns 22-3-35	557000	1673000
Stock at Liverpool 22-3-35	830000	1053000
Visible Supply 22-3-35	5525000	7397000
Quantity in sight 22-3-35	7204000	10467000
Quantity out of sight 22-3-35	6997000	9642000

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Mar. 25.

SAKELS.—	
May	12.25—35
July	14.28—33
November	14.36—36
ASHMOUNI.—	
April	12.55—18
June	12.54—16
August	12.48—18

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd March	31,886
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,517,805
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,432,677
Increase	85,218

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1083

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1935

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.
J4

Fate Of Indian Insurance Hangs In Balance

Setalvad Urges Prompt Protection

SAFEGUARDS HIT HARD INDIGENOUS FIRMS

India Helpless In Face Of British Competition

SWADESHI, THE SHEET-ANCHOR

"Because the field is open, India is inviting competitions from everywhere, and the progress of General Insurance is thus considerably hampered. The major industries of the country, because of severe competition from abroad, approached Government for protection. I feel that insurance is equally an important and vital national activity—as important as any key industry in the country—and it is up to the Government to protect it in the same manner as they have protected those key industries," observed Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, presiding over the third Indian Insurance Companies Conference held on Tuesday noon, at the Sir C. J. Hall, Bombay.

A large number of delegates from all parts of the country, representing various insurance companies attended the Conference. A number of business magnates of the city were present on the platform.

The one problem that seemed to confront indigenous companies as stated by speaker after speaker was the foreign competition. And Sir Chimanlal referred to a brief description of India by an insurance expert, who characterised India as a "free trade country as far as regards insurance. There is no deposit and very little restrictive legislation. The taxation chiefly, consists of an income-tax on the net profits."

Sir Hormusjee Mehta Chairman of the Reception Committee hoped that a day would soon come when Indian money by hundreds of crore would be conserved in this country for the benefit of the people.

In fact, it was clear from the entire proceedings, that the indigenous Insurance Companies, looked to the Indian public more than to anybody else for their support and co-operation. The President in his concluding remarks appealed to the public of India and especially to the millowners to "Insure in Indian Companies."

CONFERENCE OPENS

The 3rd Indian Insurance Companies Conference met at the C. J. Hall on Tuesday noon, attended by a large number of insurance experts and delegates from several parts of the country.

Sir Hormusjee Mehta, Director of the Zenith Assurance Company and Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the guests, gave a brief account of the work of similar conferences in the past. This Insurance business in India, he observed was still in its very young life. Before 1919, Insurance business in general was very little known in this country though a number of life insurance companies were already in the field.

Progress of Indian Insurance.

Sir H. Mehta describing the general progress and development in Insurance business in India compared the position of Indian companies and foreign concerns.

The total life insurance business in force in 1932 was 178 crores yielding an annual premium income of 9 crores. The share of the Indian companies was 102 crores with a premium income of 4-3|4 crores. This showed that the foreign companies had been able to secure a business of 76 crores yielding a premium income of nearly 4-1|4 crores, though the number of non-Indian companies doing life business in India, when compared with the Indian institutions, was only about one-sixth, still the business controlled by them equalled almost 75 per cent of the business in force with Indian Insurance companies and actually 50 per cent of the total Indian insurance.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference.

As for new business completed in 1932 was in the aggregate 27-2|3 crores yielding a premium income of 1-1|2 crores. The share of the Indian companies was 19 crores of business yielding a premium income of 1 crore. The non-Indian companies completed 8-2|3 crores new business in the year with a premium income of 50 lakhs. That was to say that Indian companies had underwritten 2|3 of the total business.

The branch of General Insurance had a different tale to tell. The business completed was 2-1|2 crores, out of which the share of the Indian companies was just 64 lakhs, while the foreign companies controlled as much as 1 crore 81 lakhs out of it. The main reason for this was that there were as many as 126 non-Indian companies transacting general insurance business in India as against 24 Indian companies. The non-Indian group comprises of British Colonial companies, companies incorporated in Hongkong, in the Straits Settlements, in America, Switzerland, Germany, Holland,

(Continued on page 11).

The Conference of Indian Insurance Companies was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. (From left) Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Pundit K. Santanam Sir Homi M. Mehta, Mr. H. E. Jones, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran and Mr. Ramachandra M. Bhatt.

Sind Muslims' Protest Against Karachi Firing

Jt. Organisation To Administer Relief Funds

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 26.

Though the City wears a normal outlook tense feelings continue to prevail in connection with last week's firing among the Mahommedans, a section of whom are beginning to feel aggrieved against the Hindus also in view of the resolution, supporting the authorities, passed by the Sind Hindu Association.

This view point of the latter body has been echoed by a public meeting of Hindus in Mirpurkhas which while eulogising the Government for having saved the City from loot, has condemned the Congress Party in the Assembly for joining the Muslims in censuring the Government and has expressed its gratitude to Messrs. Lalchand and Sant Singh for their stand in the Assembly. The meeting also urged an enquiry into the conduct of those Muslim leaders who, it says, were responsible for making Abdul Qayum a hero martyr and whose persistent agitation resulted in attracting a big crowd to the grave-yard.

The Hyderabad corporation predominated by Hindu members turned down a resolution for adjournment of the House as a mark of sympathy for Karachi firing sufferers, moved by Moslem members who then walked out in a body as a protest. A daily vernacular paper expresses its appreciation of the authorities.

These feelings are however not shared by certain other sections of Hindus.

Protests against the firing have been voiced at meetings of Mohomedans held at four important cities in the Province, viz. Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana and Shikarpur, the last named also observing a hartal of Moslem shopkeepers.

To-morrow is proposed to be observed by Mahomedans as "Martyrs Day" throughout the province while consultations are going on with Indian Muslim leaders to observe similarly another day all over India.

PRESS BAN MODIFIED.

The Press ban under Sec. 144 of the Cr. P C on 22 local presses which affected all the local presses excepting three newspapers, but including several vernacular papers, has been modified this evening, but it has practically given no relief to the papers concerned as news comments concerning the execution of Abdul Qayum or the firing continue to be banned while only debates of the subject in Houses of Parliament, Assembly and Provincial Councils and other public bodies such as may occur hereafter have been permitted.

RELIEF FUNDS.

With a view to attract greater response a separate Muslim relief fund has been started and which with its collection branches all over is eliciting good response from all Muslims rich and poor, old and young. several contributions being of annas and pies. Money also pours into the cosmopolitan fund started by the Mayor and others while Rs. 5,000 were donated from balances of the Sind relief fund.

It is expected that a joint-organisation will administer these funds.

Latest statistics show that in addition to 39 registered dead at the Civil Hospital, about 7 died at the Chakiwara quarter while the inhabitants of some other quarters are also reported to have died.

The work of taking statements from those present has also started.

BRAHMINS ARE ARYANS

Professor Takes Facial Measurements To Disprove Present Theory

PALGHAUT, March 17.

Professor Leedjo Sipriani, an anthropologist, who has been deputed by the University of Florence, Italy, to make a tour of India to study its castes and tribes, is now in Palghaut, busy taking the facial measurements of Brahmins.

The Professor told a Press representative that his purpose in taking the measurements is to controvert the theory that South Indian Brahmins are not really Aryans in the technical sense of that term.

The Professor has taken the facial measurements of a large number of Brahmins in these agrahafams. On Wednesday last he motored to Nallepalli village, situated between Palghaut and Cochin State to take photographs of the aboriginal tribes in that locality.

Professor Sipriani's tour of India will occupy three months.

Inspector Bhatkal of Agripada Police Station arrested a Pathan and a Muslim from Sankli Street as they had two revolvers in their possession.

The police are investigating as to who the owners of the revolvers are, and how these men came to possess them.

In the meantime, both the Pathan and the Muslim are in custody.

The trial commenced of Puranik, the Chief Officer, Kulkarni the head clerk and Lala Tanaji, the accountant, for conspiracy, criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in Amalner Municipality.

(Continued from Col. 7)

vere injuries on the abdomen and other parts of the body.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner, and Mr. Wilkins, Deputy Commisssioner of Police went to the spot and made enquiries in the morning.

POLICE OFFICERS REINSTATED

Sergeant Gibbs And Sub. Insp. DeCosta Back At Their Posts

The Commissioner of Police who had suspended Sergeant F. C. P. Gibbs a few days ago, has reinstated him after due enquiries.

Sub-Inspector D'Costa who also suspended about the same time still remains under suspension as the enquiries regarding him are not complete yet.

Sub-Inspector D'Costra who figured some time back as an accused in a corruption case and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but was subsequently acquitted by the High Court, has been reinstated and is now posted at De-Lisle Road Police Station. Mr. D'Costa has got his salary during the suspension period as well as his increment to which he was entitled.

CHOWPATTY EXPLOSION

Driver Found Injured With Fingers Blown Off

LYING UNCONSCIOUS IN HOSPITAL

The residents of the quiet locality at Chowpatty were rudely awakened from their slumber about 1 a.m. on Tuesday by a loud report as that of a gun fire. A police constable on duty near Chowpatty Bandstand rushed to the spot where he heard the report and found, in a garage near the Bombay Garage, a Hindu lying in a pool of blood.

The garage was enveloped in total darkness. The police constable phoned to the Gamdevi Police Station informing it of the occurrence. Inspector Vanjara, with a few police officers, went to the scene, and found a Hindu chauffeur, who was identified as Bhagwan, a driver of Mr. Bomanji Contractor, a retired Government servant, lying unconscious.

Three of his fingers were blown off in the explosion and a tip of his finger was found lying on the footboard of the motor car in the garage.

A glass jar which is generally used by ladies for pomade and face powders was lying near Bhagwan's left hand in a shattered condition. Some pieces of the jar had penetrated his abdomen and other parts of the body.

The jar contained explosive material and has been sent to the Chemical Analyser for analysis and report by the police authorities.

Bhagwan was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was immediately operated upon and pieces of the broken glass were removed from his abdomen.

AFFAIR SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

How the explosion took place, what Bhagwan was doing at the time of the explosion and what his object was in preparing that explosive at such an unearthly hour of 1 a.m. are matters that puzzle the police. The police has not been able to record any statement, as Bhagwan is not in a condition to speak.

No political significance, however, is attached to this occurrence, and it is surmised that Bhagwan was manufacturing certain explosives for some other purposes.

The explosion presumably was caused when Bhagwan pressed with his left hand the jar which contained exposive material, as a result of which his fingers were blown off.

Bhagwan has also sustained se-

(Continued in Col. 5)

Questions & Answers
COMPETITION
WILL CLOSE
TO-DAY
27th MARCH 1935
ENTRY COUPONS will be available from
Sunday Editions of 10th, 17th & 24th March
Send any number of entries

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.